

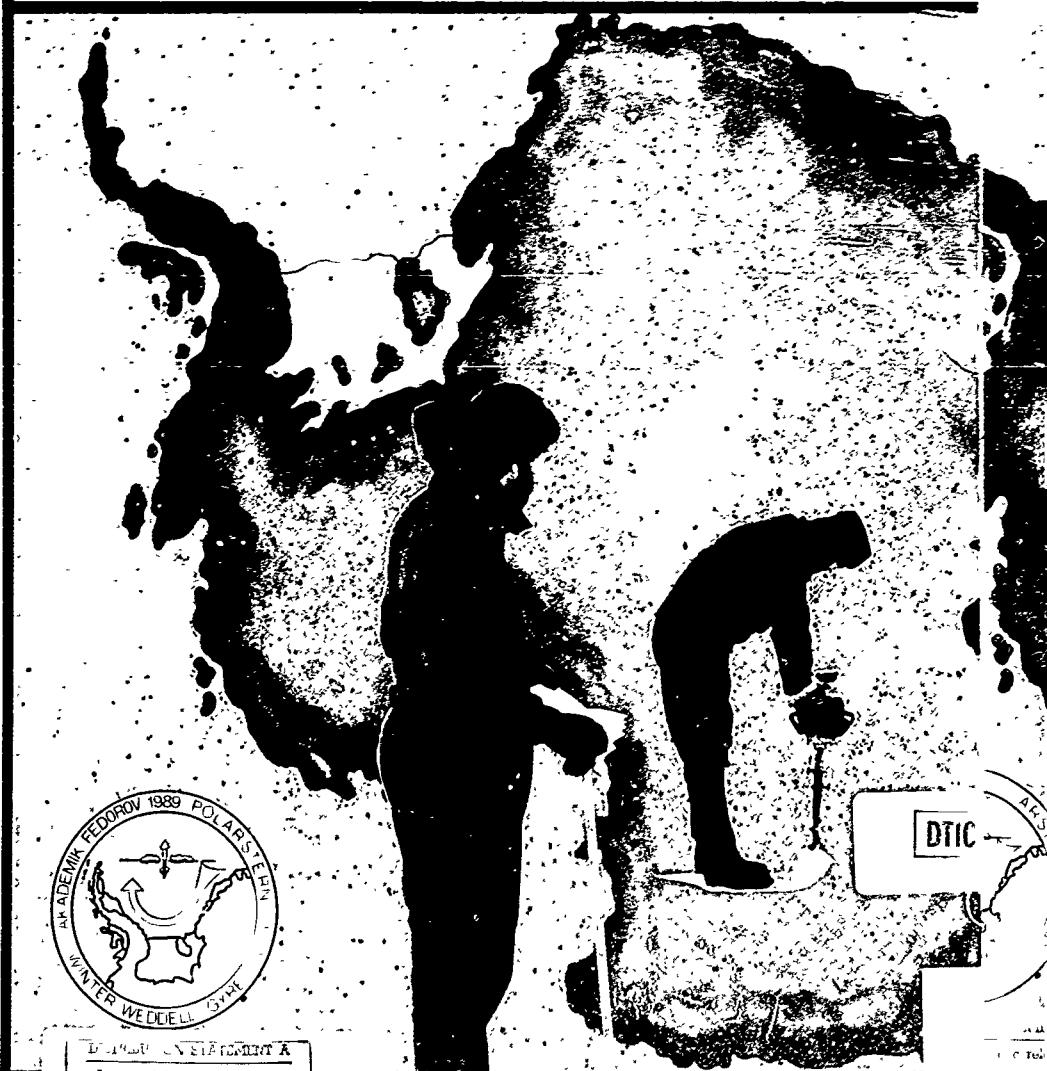


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Sea Ice Observations From the Winter Weddell Gyre Study-'89

DTIC ..

Debra A. Meese, John W. Govoni, Vladimír Churun, Boris Ivanov, Victor Komarovský,
Vasili Shilnikov and Andre Zcchešek



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DTIC

Meese, John W. Govoni, Vladimir Churun, Boris Ivanov, Victor Komarovskiy,
ikov and Andre Zacheck

February 1991



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Sea Ice Observations From the Winter Weddell Gyre Study-'89

Debra A. Meese, John W. Govoni, Vladimir Churun, Boris Ivanov, Victor Komarovskiy,
Vasily Shilnikov and Andre Zacheck

Prepared for
DIVISION OF POLAR PROGRAMS
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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US Army Corps
of Engineers

Cold Regions Research &
Engineering Laboratory

Observations From the Winter Ice Study-'89

Govoni, Vladimir Churun, Boris Ivanov, Victor Komarovskiy,
Zacheck

February 1991

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PREFACE

This report was prepared by Dr. Debra A. Meese, Research Physical Scientist, and John W. Govoni, Physical Science Technician, of the Snow and Ice Branch, Research Division, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory and Vladimir Churun, Boris Ivanov, V. I. Komarovskiy, Vasily Shilnikov and Andre Zachev of the Arctic and Antarctic Institute in Leningrad. The data for this report were obtained during the Winter Weddell Gyre Study- 89 (WWGS-89) from the Soviet icebreaker *Akademik Fedorov*. The authors thank the Chief Scientist Nikolai Bagrinsev, the captain and the crew of the *Fedorov*. Special thanks go to the ice scientists from the Arctic and Antarctic Institute in Leningrad for their support and for providing copies of their ice maps for this report.

Weekly ice extent maps were provided by the Naval Polar Oceanography Center, Department of the Navy.

This research was supported by the National Science Foundation through grant DPP#8512728.

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Sea Ice Observations From the Winter Weddell Gyre Study-'89

DEBRA A MEESE, JOHN W GOVONI, VLADIMIR CHURUN, BORIS IVANOV,
VICTOR KOMAROVSKIY, VASILY SHILNIKOV AND ANDRE ZACHEK

INTRODUCTION

The data for this report were obtained during the Winter Weddell Gyre Study-'89 (WWGS-89) from the Soviet icebreaker *Akademik Fedorov*. This study took place between September and November 1989 in the Weddell Sea, Antarctica. Several times each day throughout the cruise, we took notes on the ice conditions that the ship was passing through at that time. These notes included ice concentration, thickness, ice type, amount of ridging, number of icebergs in the area and other distinguishing characteristics. In addition, photos of the area were taken and are included in the next section.

During the cruise a Soviet ice scientist was stationed on the bridge 24 hours a day to compile detailed ice observation maps. These maps contain information for every mile of ice that was passed through during the cruise, including ice thickness, type and concentration, iceberg size, number and type, and the extent and size of leads. A following section consists of copies of their maps.

Every 30-60 miles during the cruise we would stop for an ice station where ice cores and water samples were taken for physical and chemical studies, ice thickness grids were drilled, and optical measurements were made. At each site Dr. Shilnikov from the Arctic and Antarctic Institute compiled an ice map of the station, including wind direction and speed, air temperature, ice type, ice thickness and other characteristics of the area. Copies of these maps are found in the *Ice Station Maps* section.

Also presented here are daily satellite photos of the area the ship was traversing. Throughout the cruise these photos provided the ship's crew with information regarding ice conditions that the ship would be encountering.

The final section consists of weekly ice extent maps of the Weddell Sea obtained from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) upon our return to the U.S.

This report contains a complete observational analysis of the ice conditions encountered during this study in the Weddell Sea.

ICE LOG AND PHOTOGRAPHS

17 September 1989 (day 260) 1100 hours

57° 20' 66" S, 37° 20' 67" W

Heading 159

Faint icebergs visible



Figure 1 Tabular iceberg on 17 September

18 September 1989 (day 261)

0921 hours

58° 53' 53" S, 36° 07' 97" W

Heading 213 7

No ice visible yet

1833 hours

Still no ice. Ice edge appears to be retreating faster than we are moving. We began collecting water samples at the surface, 50 m and 100 m depth major ion analyses

2300 hours

58° 48' 34" S, 35° W

Huge ice edge. No pancake fields visible. Thin ice 15-30 cm thick.

19 September 1989 (Day 262) 0900 hours

60° 59' 54" S, 33° 36' 71" W

Heading 131

90% ice concentration - 5% older, thicker ice. 10% open water. 60 cm thick. Algae in all first-year ice almost to the snow line.

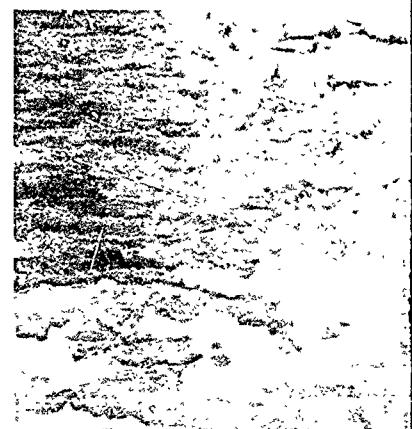


Figure 2 An icebreaker's view on 19 Sept.

Sea Ice Observations From the Winter Weddell Gyre Study-'89

DEBRA A. MEENE, JOHN W. GOVIND, VLADIMIR CHURKIN, DORES PLANCK,
VICTOR KOMAROVSKIY, VASILY SHILNIKOV AND ANDRE ZACHEK

18 September 1989 (day 261)

0921 hours

55° 53.5' S, 36° 07.9' W

Heading 213.7.

No ice visible yet.

1833 hours

Still no ice. Ice edge appears to be retreating faster than we are moving because of winds. We have begun collecting water samples at the surface, 50- and 100-m depths for chlorophyll-a, nutrient and major ion analyses.

2300 hours

55° 48.3' S, 35° W

Hit ice edge. No pack ice fields visible. Thickness 15-30 cm thick.

19 September 1989 (Day 262) 0900 hours

60° 59.54' S, 33° 36.71' W

Heading 131.

90% ice concentration—ice edge distance ~10 km open with new ice forming. First-year ice is 10-60 cm thick. Algae in all first-year ice adjacent to the snow line.



Large iceberg on 17 September



FIGURE 1. View of the ice edge on 19 September

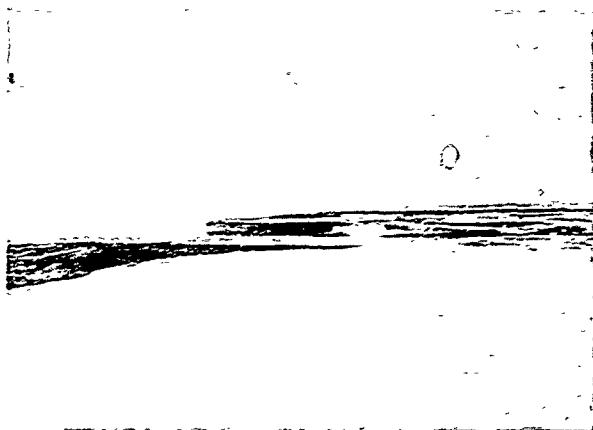


Figure 3. Ice concentration of 90% on 19 September.

20 September 1989 (day 263) 0630 hours

62° 11.11' S, 31° 16.16' W

Heading 117.1.

Foggy with blowing snow. Following lead. Ice varies from thick, older ice (20 cm) with 10–50 cm snow (with a lot of algae) to thinner ice of 2–10 cm with 2–5 cm snow. Very rapid changes between thin, new ice and very thick, older ice, with equal amounts of snow and ice. Large leads in area. Ice balls of all sizes in open leads.



Figure 4. Ice balls in a lead on 20 September.

21 September 1989 (day 264)

1125 hours

63° 38.69' S, 28° 30.65' W

Heading 94

Small ridges following open lead. 90% ice concentration (50–150 cm), 5% open water, 5% thin new ice. Refrozen leads 3–4 cm thick. Algae present in bottom layers of thicker ice. Some of the thicker ice contains no visible layers. Snow cover is 30–50 cm thick.

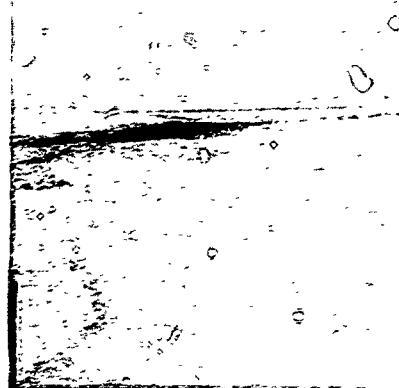


Figure 5. Ice concentration of 90% on 21 September.

1245 hours

63° 48.03' S, 28° 15.45' W

Ice is 1 m thick with 20 cm of snow. Very little algae present in ice.

23 September 1989 (day 266) 1130 hours

66° 18.61' S, 23° 33.50' W

Heading 156.3.

Ice is 30 cm to 1 m thick, with visible layers. Not as much algae as in previous areas. Snow that is very compact. Going through area of extensive ridging.



Figure 6. Ridges and leads in the ice pack on 23 September.

24 September 1989 (day 267)

67° 26.00' S, 20° 59.04' W

99% concentration. Some small ridges. Heavy ridging.

concentration of 90% on 19 September.

hrs

1d. Ice varies from thick, older ice (20 cm) with 10-50 cm
2. 10 cm with 2-5 cm snow. Very rapid changes between
3. equal amounts of snow and ice. Large leads in area. Ice



Figure 5. Ice concentration of 90% on 21 September.

1245 hours

63° 48.03' S, 28° 15.45' W

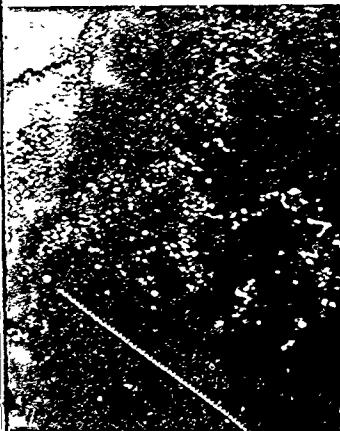
Ice is 1 m thick with 20 cm of snow. Very little algae present. Ice has many visible layers

23 September 1989 (day 266) 1130 hours

66° 18.61' S, 23° 33.50' W

Heading 156.3.

Ice is 30 cm to 1 m thick, with visible layers. Not as much algae as previously seen. 20-30 cm of snow that is very compact. Going through area of extensive leads and ridging



Ice in a lead on 20 September

Figure 6. Ridges and leads in the ice pack on 23 September

24 September 1989 (day 267)

67° 26.000' S, 20° 59.04' W

99% concentration. Some small ridges. Ice thickness approximately 80 cm. Coming into area of heavy ridging



Figure 7. Small ridges on 24 September.

25 September 1989 (day 268)

1300 hours

67° 51' 71" S, 18° 47' 75" W

100% concentration. 5–10 cm snow, 40–50 cm ice. Fairly heavy ridging. Snow and ice thickness increasing to approximately 50–70 cm ice and 40 cm snow

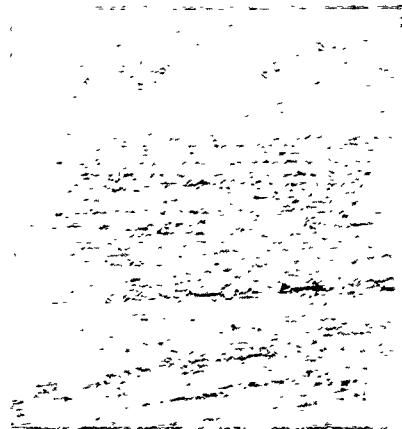


Figure 9. Ice concentration of 70% on 25 Se

26 September 1989 (day 269) 1130 hours

67° 41' 82" S, 17° 13' 99" W

100% ice concentration. Snow 10–20 cm, ice 40–50 cm. Some ridges

27 September 1989 (day 270)

0900 hours

67° 18' 07" S, 14° 58' 70" W

95% concentration. Floes are approximately 1 km with ridging in between 10 cm to 1 m of ice. Little visible algae

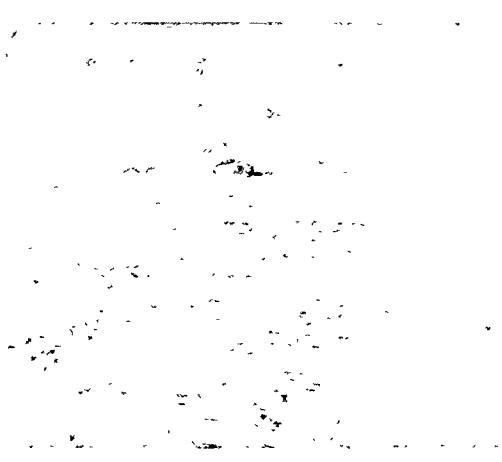


Figure 8. Ice concentration of 100% on 25 September

1700 hours

67° 50' 24" S, 18° 23' 98" W

70% concentration. 20% new leads, 10–20% breccia, 10–20 cm snow and 10–60 cm ice. 40% ridges

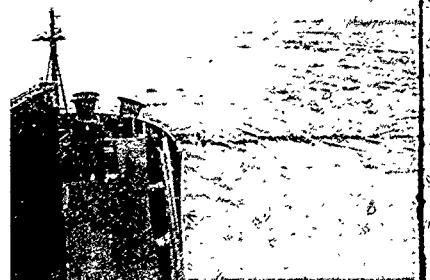


Figure 10. Ice concentration of 95% with ridges between 10 cm to 1 m of ice. Breccia



Ice ridges on 24 September.

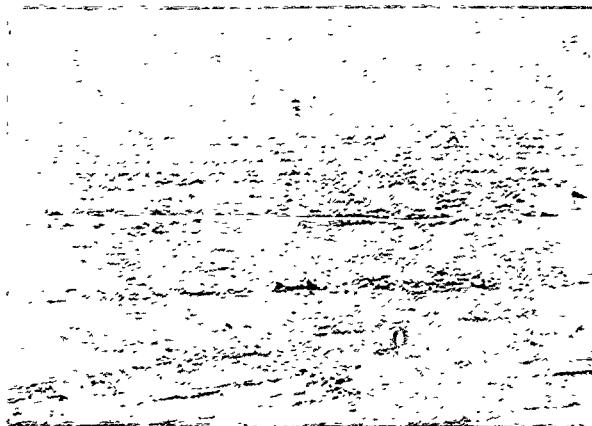


Figure 9. Ice concentration of 70% on 25 September.

26 September 1989 (day 269) 1130 hours

67° 41' 82" S, 17° 13' 99" W
100% ice concentration Snow 10–20 cm, ice 40–50 cm Some ridged areas

27 September 1989 (day 270)

0900 hours

67° 18' 07" S, 14° 58' 70" W
95% concentration Floes are approximately 1 km with ridging in between 10–60 cm snow and 10 cm to 1 m of ice Little visible algae

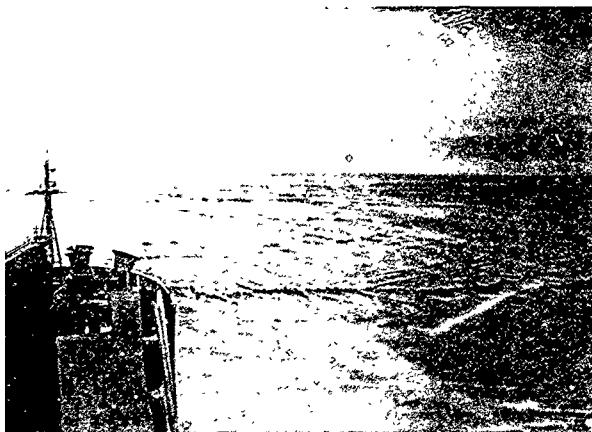


Figure 10. Ice concentration of 95% with ridges between floes on 27 September

concentration of 100% on 25 September

ice 10–20 cm snow and 10–60 cm ice 40% ridges

1800 hours

67° 07.91' S, 13° 30.12' W

98% concentration. Snow is 20-40 cm, ice is 50 cm to 1 m. Heavily ridged area. Newly formed pancakes in lead.

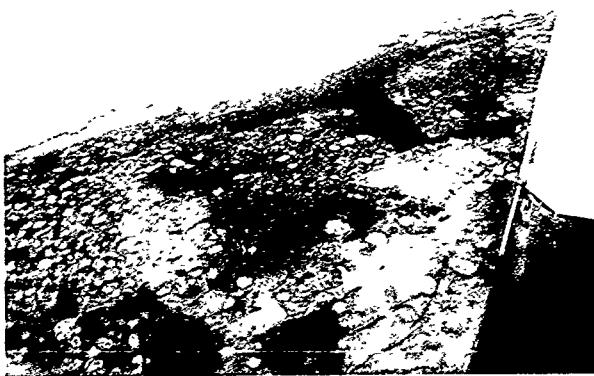


Figure 11 Newly formed pancakes in lead on 27 September

29 September 1989 (day 272)

1515 hours

66° 19.05' S, 07° 40.15' W

Ice is 60-80 cm with 0-20 cm of snow. Little visible algae. Follow cm and very ridged.



Figure 13 Following lead on 29 Sept

1940 hours

66° 10 48' S, 06° 44 36' W

Concentration is 80%. Ice is 50 cm to 1 m thick. Snow is congealed.

30 September 1989 (day 273)

0954 hours

65° 59 88' S, 04° 54 78' W

Ice concentration is 60% thick ice. All leads have 2-10 cm of ice floes are 50 cm to 1 m with 20-30 cm of snow. 10-20% ridging.



Figure 12 Heavily ridged area on 27 September

28 September 1989 (day 271)

0845 hours

66° 52 10' S, 11° 27 94' W

Foggy, visibility 100-200 m. Thin first year ice, 20-30 cm. Snow is 20-30 cm. Ice is layered, no visible algae.

1820 hours

66° 38 21' S, 10° 11 14' W

99% concentration. Snow is approximately 20-30 cm thick and the ice is 60-70 cm. New first-year ice. 25% ridged and brecciated. One berg visible.



Figure 14 Lead with new ice on 30 Sept

29 September 1989 (day 272)

1515 hours

66° 19.05' S, 07° 40.15' W

Ice is 60–90 cm with 0–20 cm of snow. Little visible algae. Following lead. First-year ice is 10–20 cm and very ridged.



...ice is 50 cm to 1 m. Heavily ridged area. Newly formed



Figure 13. Following lead on 29 September

1940 hours

66° 10' 48" S, 06° 44' 36" W

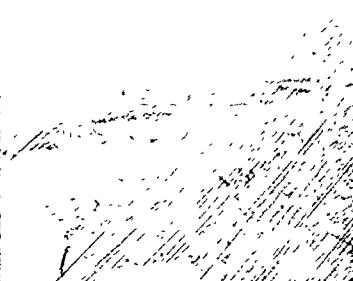
Concentration is 80%. Ice is 50 cm to 1 m thick. Snow is compact and between 40–60 cm

30 September 1989 (day 273)

0954 hours

65° 59.88' S, 04° 54' 78" W

Ice concentration is 60% thick ice. All leads have 2–10 cm of ice with 10% open patches. Thicker floes are 50 cm to 1 m with 20–30 cm of snow. 10–20% ridging. Have been following leads



...ridged area on 27 September

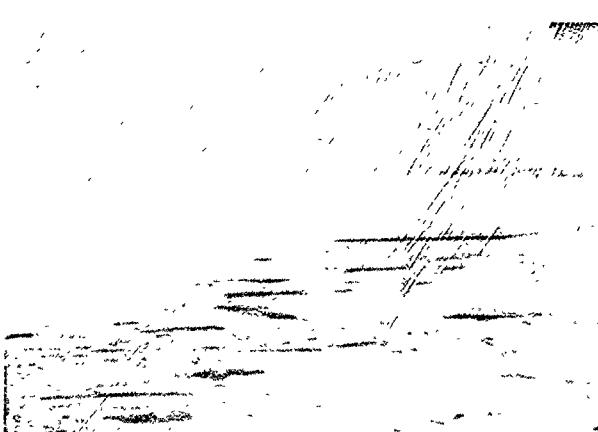


Figure 14. Lead with new ice on 30 September

1252 hours

65° 52.08' S, 04° 20.24' W

Visibility poor because of fog and blowing snow. Ice thickness ranges from 60 cm to 1 m. Snow is 20–40 cm and is compact. Small lead visible from ship, otherwise no open water.

1710 hours

65° 45.45' S, 03° 32.15' W

Poor visibility. Ice concentration is approximately 100%. Ice is 50–70 cm thick and snow is 0–10 cm thick.

1 October 1989 (day 274)

1933 hours

65° 24.17' S, 01° 14.69' W

90% concentration. Thin first-year ice of 10–20 cm. Snow is 1–5 cm thick. Light ridging in area



Figure 15 Thin first-year ice and leads on 1 October 1989

1630 hours

65° 16.02' S, 00° 35.71' W

Following leads 70% ice concentration. Ten or more bergs visible. Thin first-year ice of 5–30 cm with 2–5 cm snow. Some minor ridging.



Figure 16 Ice bergs visible in area on 1 October

2 October 1989 (day 275)

1251 hours

65° 02.45' S, 02° 46.19' E

90% concentration. Thick ice of 50–90 cm with 30 cm snow. Thick at the bottom. Pancake ice in leads. Two bergs visible.

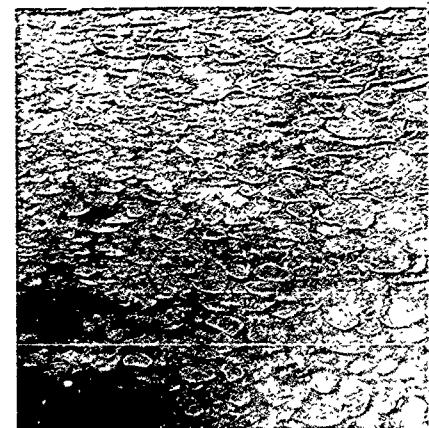


Figure 17 Pancake ice in lead on 2 October

1325 hours

65° 05.23' S, 02° 37.79' E

60% concentration. Following leads

1525 hours

65° 21.29' S, 02° 13.55' E

90% concentration. Young ice between 30–40 cm with 0–5 cm snow visible

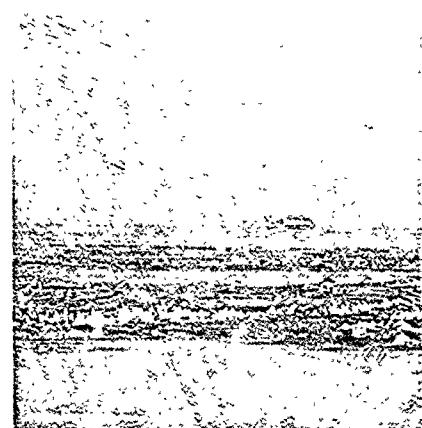


Figure 18 Brecciated ridged ice on 2 October

2 October 1989 (day 275)

1251 hours

65° 02' 45" S, 02° 46.19' E

90% concentration Thick ice of 50–90 cm with 30 cm snow. Thicker ice has a 10-cm algal layer at the bottom. Pancake ice in leads. Two bergs visible

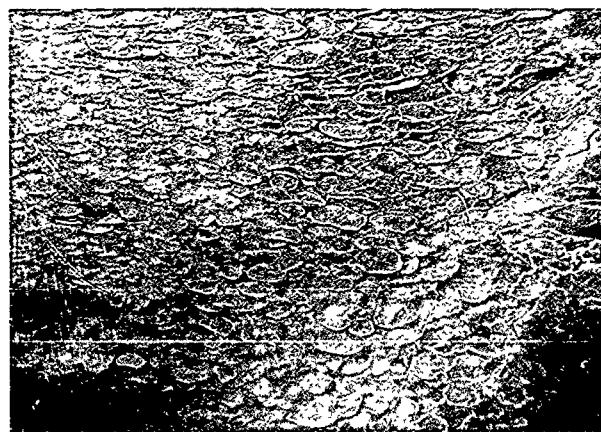


Figure 17 Pancake ice in lead on 2 October

1325 hours

65° 05' 23" S, 02° 37' 79" E

60% concentration Following leads

1525 hours

65° 21' 29" S, 02° 13' 55" E

90% concentration Young ice between 30–40 cm with 0–5 cm snow. Very brecciated. Four bergs visible



Figure 18 Brecciated ridged ice on 2 October

1845 hours

65° 26.99' S, 01° 53.59' E

95% concentration Heavily ridged area ice is approximately 60–70 cm with 5–10 cm snow. Ten bergs visible



3 October 1989 (day 276)

0930 hours

66° 18.99' S, 00° 17.67' W

Heading 217

85% concentration Mostly thin, new ice of 5–10 cm with 1 cm snow. Thicker ice is brecciated (approximately 30%) Four icebergs visible



Figure 19 Thin, new ice surrounded by older, brecciated ice on 3 October

1740 hours

66° 33.53' S, 00° 52.98' W

In storm, visibility poor. For approximately the last hour have been going through open water or very thin ice. Now in ice 30–40 cm with 5 cm snow. Some ridging and leads visible

4 October 1989 (day 277)

0750 hours

66° 31.68' S, 01° 54.13' W

Heading 346

95% concentration Young first-year ice of 30–40 cm with 2–5 cm snow. Approximately 30% ridged One berg visible

1430 hours

66° 05.82' S, 02° 02.00' W

Heading 336

90% concentration Thick ice of 60–80 cm with 40–50 cm snow with 10 cm snow. More algae visible here than seen in the last couple of days

5 October 1989 (day 278) 1630 hours

65° 11.62' S, 02° 17.94' W

Heading 214

80% concentration Thick ridged block of 1–2 cm thick ice of 1–2 cm up to 10–30 cm with 5 cm snow

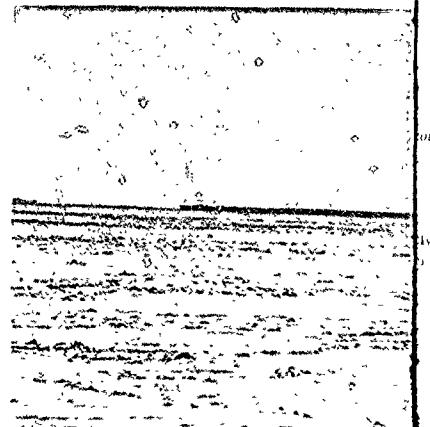


Figure 21 Large, tabular iceberg on 5 October

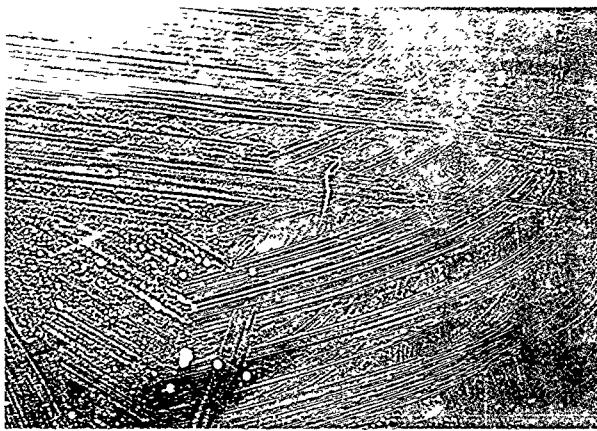


Figure 20 Thin first-year ice with extensive ridging on 4 October

1430 hours

66° 05' 82"S, 02° 02' 00"W

Heading 336

90% concentration. Thick ice of 60-80 cm with 40-50 cm snow. Thin ice near leads of 30-40 cm with 10 cm snow. More algae visible here than seen in the last couple of days. Some pancakes in leads

5 October 1989 (day 278) 1630 hours

65° 11' 62"S, 02° 07' 94"W

Heading 214

80% concentration. Thick, ridged floes of 1-2 m with 10 cm of snow, surrounded by thin, new ice of 1-2 cm, ϕ to 16-16 cm with 5 cm snow



Figure 21 A tabular iceberg on 5 October

6 October 1989 (day 279)

0830 hours

65° 42' 47" S, 01° 57.42' W

Heading 135 8

100% concentration Ice is 40 cm to 1 m with 10-30 cm snow Approximately 60% is ridged or brecciated

1100 hours

65° 46' S, 01° 50' W

Arrive at mesopolygon

7 October 1989 (day 280)

0900 hours

65° 52' 01" S, 01° 51' 50" W

Heading 153

Foggy, no horizon, visibility bad

1617 hours

65° 56' 88" S, 01° 50' 60" W

Heading 156 6

On station since 1030 Large cracks and leads opening up port and starboard Large lead from stem around port side

8 October 1989 (day 281) 1440 hours

66° 04' 02" S, 02° 02' 45" W

Foggy, windy Visibility very poor Cannot see leads

9 October 1989 (day 282)

0830 hours

65° 59' 85" S, 02° 28' 45" W

Storm is over, sunny day Leads surrounding ship between 1 and 1.5 km

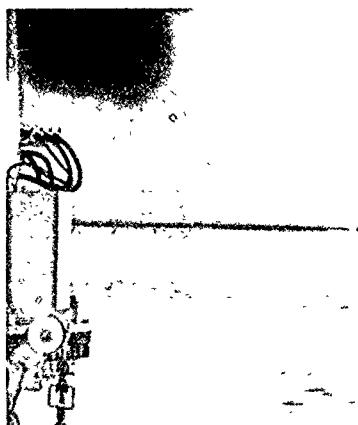


Figure 22 Mesopolygon after storm on 9 October Many leads had opened up around the ship

1945 hours

66° 05.20' S, 02° 35' 49" W

No visible changes

10 October 1989 (day 283)

0900 hours

66° 11.39' S, 02° 49' 78" W

Overcast Leads appear to be closing somewhat, but difficult to judge

2100 hours

66° 14' 03" S, 02° 57' 91" W

Crack from bow to lead on starboard side opened at noon Everything fl opening that are not visible because of thick snow Crack opened from the way to the lead behind the ship

11 October 1989 (day 284)

0815 hours

66° 16' 96" S, 03° 03' 13" W

Crack from bow to lead on starboard side is larger (approximately 20 causing it to refreeze Ice floe starting to close up CTD hole May have

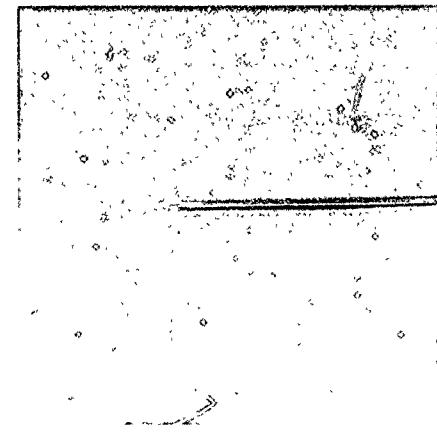


Figure 23 Leads surrounding ship on 11 Oct

1930 hours

66° 21' 11" S, 03° 28' 84" W

No visible changes

12 October 1989 (day 285)

0820 hours

66° 14' 28" S, 03° 55' 09" W

Visibility poor Ship has moved 20 m from last night Ice broken u drifted in Will be difficult to work on ice

10-30 cm snow. Approximately 60% is ridged or

1945 hours

66° 05' 20" S, 02° 35.49" W
No visible changes

10 October 1989 (day 283)

0900 hours

66° 11' 39" S, 02° 49.78" W
Overcast. Leads appear to be closing somewhat, but difficult to judge after snowfall last night.

2100 hours

66° 14' 03" S, 02° 57' 91" W
Crack from bow to lead on starboard side opened at noon. Everything flooding and very wet. Cracks opening that are not visible because of thick snow. Crack opened from stem of ship on port side all the way to the lead behind the ship

11 October 1989 (day 284)

0815 hours

66° 16' 96" S, 03° 03' 13" W
Crack from bow to lead on starboard side is larger (approximately 20 m wide). Snow blowing in is causing it to refreeze. Ice floe starting to close up CTD hole. May have to move ship. Visibility poor.

ds opening up port and starboard. Large lead from stem

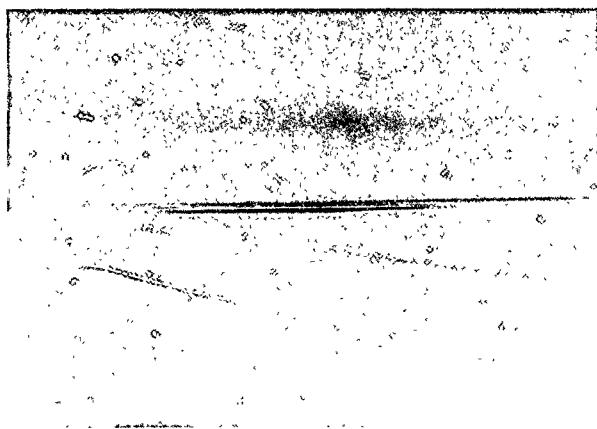


Figure 23 Leads surrounding ship on 11 October

1930 hours

66° 21' 11" S, 03° 28' 84" W
No visible changes

12 October 1989 (day 285)

0820 hours

66° 14' 28" S, 03° 55' 09" W
Visibility poor. Ship has moved 20 m from last night. Ice broken up around ship. Everything has drifted in. Will be difficult to work on ice.

October. Many leads had opened up around the ship

1545 hours

66° 10.75' S, 04° 03' 06' W

Visibility has improved. More open water around us than before the storm. Leads and cracks covered with snow and impossible to distinguish from thick ice. All ice is more flooded than yesterday.



Figure 24. Frozen footprints in slush from flooding of ice surface on 12 October.

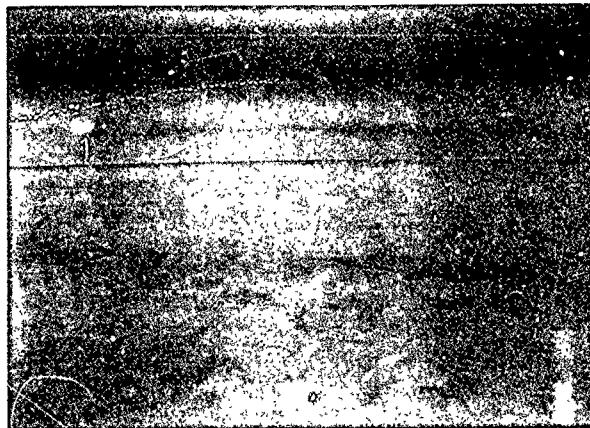


Figure 25. Leads covered with snow, indistinguishable from surrounding ice on 12 October.

13 October 1989 (day 286)

0820 hours

66° 04.71' S, 04° 11.89' W

Heading 146.1.

Wind has dropped and breakup seems to have stopped

1858 hours

66° 00.13' S, 04° 12.16' W

Not much change since this morning. Ice and snow hardening up. Snow bridges over cracks. Difficult to determine what's what.

14 October 1989 (day 287)

0845 hours

65° 56.13' S, 04° 12.98' W

Sunny day. Ice conditions did not change much over night. Six



Figure 26. Six icebergs within sight of the ship

2053 hours

65° 52.4' S, 04° 18.89' W

Heading 149.4.

No visible changes.

15 October 1989 (day 288)

0815 hours

65° 49.38' S, 04° 19.17' W

Clear with low group fog. Some new cracks in the ice - one stem and around port side, approximately 0.5 to 1 km from the

1840 hours

65° 44.28' S, 04° 16.54' W

Heading 147.3.

Ice conditions have not changed much during the day. Lead

16 October 1989 (day 289)

0830 hours

65° 35.98' S, 04° 18.77' W

Heading 146.8.

Bright sunny day. Lead on port side of ship has closed up. To the ship. Starboard side of ship has four patches of open water, about 0.5-1.5 km in size.

1730 hours

65° 31.65' S, 04° 15.00' W

No change in ice conditions since this morning

14 October 1989 (day 287)

0845 hours

65° 56.13' S, 04° 12.98' W

Sunny day. Ice conditions did not change much over night. See visible bergs.



maximum visibility from surrounding ice on 12 October



Figure 26 Sea icebergs within sight of the ship on 14 October 1989

2053 hours

65° 52.4' S, 04° 18.89' W

Heading 149.4.

No visible changes.

15 October 1989 (day 288)

0815 hours

65° 49.38' S, 04° 19.17' W

Clear with low ground fog. Some ice cracks in the ice zone on the starboard side, one from the stern and around port side, approximately 0.5 to 1 km from the ship

1840 hours

65° 44.28' S, 04° 16.54' W

Heading 147.3

Ice conditions have not changed much since the 14th. Lead on port side of ship has opened

16 October 1989 (day 289)

0830 hours

65° 35.98' S, 04° 18.77' W

Heading 146.8

Bright sunny day. Lead on port side of ship has closed up. There seems to be a larger lead behind the ship. Starboard side of ship has four patches of open water approximately 3-4 km away in size from 0.5-1.5 km in size

1730 hours

65° 31.65' S, 04° 15.00' W

No change in ice conditions since the 14th

17 October 1989 (day 290) 0734 hours

65° 23.88' S, 04° 10.63' W

Ice conditions the same as last night. Crack on port side has ridged slightly. Ponds to starboard appear to be frozen this morning. *Polarstern* on horizon.

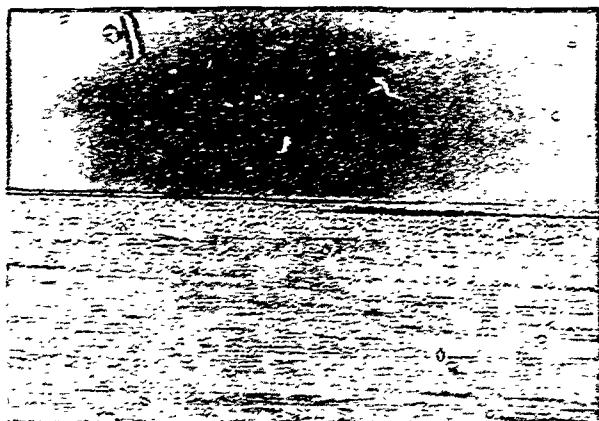


Figure 27. Frozen ponds on horizon on 17 October.

18 October 1989 (day 291)

0820 hours

65° 21.05' S, 04° 06.85' W

Heading 142.6.

Ice conditions have changed little since yesterday. Crack from starboard to outer lead has opened again. Ponds refreezing.

1550 hours

65° 25.59' S, 03° 45.32' W

Left mesopolygon at 1330 because the *Polarstern* broke up the floe when she left. 100% concentration. 85% is thick ice of 50–70 cm with 0–5 cm snow. 15% is refrozen leads of 2–15 cm. Heavy ridging covering approximately 20% of the area exists. Two bergs visible.



Figure 28. Broken ice and track left by the Polarstern. 18 October.

19 October 1989 (day 292)

1330 hours

64° 44.36' S, 03° 50.13' W

Heading 293.

Foggy, visibility poor. 100% concentration. Ice is approximately 50 cm, ridging little, slight— $\frac{1}{2}$ m bergs visible.

1815 hours

64° 30.87' S, 03° 53.21' W

Heading 329.9.

70% concentration. Ice is 10–50 cm with 5–10 cm snow. Ice is open, bergs visible.



Figure 29. Ice concentration of 70% on 19 October.

20 October 1989 (day 293)

1300 hours

63° 16.90' S, 06° 25.66' W

80% concentration. Ice is approximately 30–40 cm with 0–5 cm snow with layer of frazil—no pancakes visible.



Figure 30. Snap following 100% frozen lead on 20 October.

19 October 1989 (day 292)

a port side has ridged slightly. Ponds to stem/starboard
on horizon.



Winds on horizon on 17 October.

1230 hours

64° 44.36' S, 03° 30.13' W

Heading 298.

Foggy, visibility poor. 100% concentration. Ice is approximately 50–50 cm with 10–30 cm snow.
10% ridging. Little algae visible.

1815 hours

64° 30.87' S, 03° 53.21' W

Heading 329.9.

70% concentration. Ice is 10–50 cm with 5–10 cm snow. Ice is approximately 40% ridged. Two
bergs visible.



Figure 29 Ice concentration of 70% on 19 October

20 October 1989 (day 293)

1300 hours

63° 16.90' S, 06° 25.66' W

80% concentration. Ice is approximately 30–40 cm with 0–5 cm snow. Leads are about 50% of area
with layer of frazil—no pancakes visible



Left by the Polarstern 15 Oct 1989

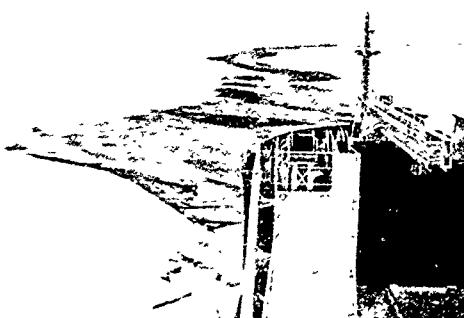


Figure 30 Ship following refrozen lead on 20 October

2050 hours

62° 53.08' S, 07° 11.40' W

Heading 346.

Snowing, visibility poor. 70% concentration. Hardest ice seen in the last two days. Ice is 40-50 cm with 5-10 cm snow.

21 October 1989 (day 294)

1005 hours

62° 06.44' S, 08° 56.36' W

Heading 330.

70% concentration. Following large leads. 5% pancakes in leads. Thick ice is 50-100 cm with 10-30 cm snow.

2013 hours

61° 26.35' S, 10° 12.72' W

Heading 345.

85% concentration. Leads have approximately 1 cm frazil—no pancakes. Ice is between 20-30 cm with 5 cm snow

22 October 1989 (day 295)

0820 hours

61° 47.30' S, 11° 32.15' W

Heading 340.

Visibility poor because of snow. No photos. Ice is between 50 cm to 1 m with 30 cm of snow. A lot of brown color through at least the bottom half of the ice. On some ice there is a clear layer of ice below the algal layer

1330 hours

60° 22 85' S, 11° 38 84' W

Heading 39 2

95% concentration. Surface algal concentration seen. Ice is between 70-100 cm with 20 cm of snow



Figure 31 Algal layer at snow/ice interface on 22 October

23 October 1989 (day 296)

0712 hours

58° 32.80' S, 13° 16.65' W

Heading 325.

50% concentration. All broken up floes in the remaining area are from 20-100 cm. Dark algal bands in most ice.

0727 hours

More surface algae. Ice rotten at snow/ice interface and is very d

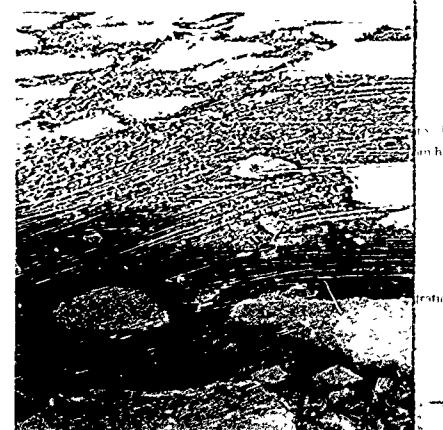


Figure 32 Getting close to ice edge on 23 October. Floes and pancake ice in between

1714 hours

58° 09 62' S, 15° 28 78' W

Heading 283

1% concentration. Ice in broken pieces. Bands of ice following

24 October 1989 (day 297)

1030 hours

58° 04 73' S, 22° 57 42' W

Heading 267 5

5% concentration

1056 hours

Too many bergs to count (more than 200)

23 October 1989 (day 296)

0712 hours

58° 32.80' S, 13° 16.65' W

Heading 325.

50% concentration. All broken up floes in the remaining area are pancake ice. Range of thickness from 20-100 cm. Dark algal bands in most ice.

0727 hours

More surface algae. Ice rotten at snow/ice interface and is very dark.

leads. 5% pancakes in leads. Thick ice is 50-100 cm with 10-

mately 1 cm frazil—no pancakes. Ice is between 20-30 cm



Figure 32 Getting close to ice edge on 23 October. Floes are broken up into smaller pieces with pancake ice in between

1714 hours

58° 09.62' S, 15° 28' 78" W

Heading 283

3% concentration. Ice in broken pieces. Bands of ice following surface waves

24 October 1989 (day 297)

1030 hours

58° 04' 73" S, 22° 57' 42" W

Heading 267.5

5% concentration

1056 hours

Too many bergs to count (more than 200)



snow/ice interface on 22 October



Figure 33 More than 200 icebergs in area on 24 October



Figure 35 Brecciated area on 24 October

1615 hours

58° 03' 39" S, 24° 55' 14" W

Too many bergs to count. Ice concentration 100%. Mostly older ice and ice breccia. Incredible amounts of algae in floes and breccia. Water even looks brown in areas.

1730 hours

58° 03' 02" S, 25° 08'.50" W

Swells beginning. Pancakes mixed with breccia and small floes



Figure 34 Older ice with ice breccia on 24 October

1702 hours

58° 03' 27" S, 25° 04' 03" W

More breccia, fewer large floes. Open water ahead. Going through large berg population now, fewer ahead

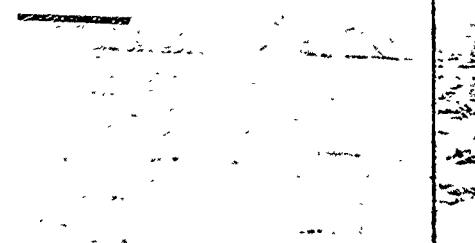


Figure 36 Iceberg near ice edge on 24 Oct with

1737 hours

Pancake fields



1730 hours
icebergs in area on 24 October

on 100% Mostly older ice and ice breccia. Incredible
to even look's brown in areas



Figure 35 Brecciated area on 24 October

1730 hours

58° 03' 02" S, 25° 08' 50" W
Swells beginning Pancakes mixed with breccia and small floes



with ice breccia on 24 October

1732 hours

Pancake fields

ahead Going through large berg population now, fewer

Figure 36 Iceberg near ice edge on 24 October



Figure 37 Pancakes at ice edge on 24 October

1733 hours

~8° 03' 05" S, 25° 09' 66" W

Open water



Figure 38 Ice edge, 24 October

25 October 1989 (day 298)

0816 hours

58° 41' 00" S, 32° 40' 23" W

Heading 257 9

One iceberg, 0% ice concentration

0839 hours

One very large, tabular iceberg—10 km long and 30–35 m high

1718 hours

59° 10' 93" S, 37° 12' 98" W

Heading 258 3

No bergs No ice

26 October 1989 (day 299) 1210 hours

59° 10' 86" S, 44° 37' 45" W

Heading 250 9

No ice

27 October 1989 (day 300) 0822 hours

60° 30' 30" S, 54° 00' 93" W

Heading 289

No ice No bergs

The following section, provided by the Soviet ice scientists, is a continuous map of the ice conditions encountered during the cruise. A legend defining the symbols is provided as a foldout at the end of the section. Symbols define ice concentration, ice thickness characteristics and developmental stage of ice growth.

Legend on page 45.

WWGP 89

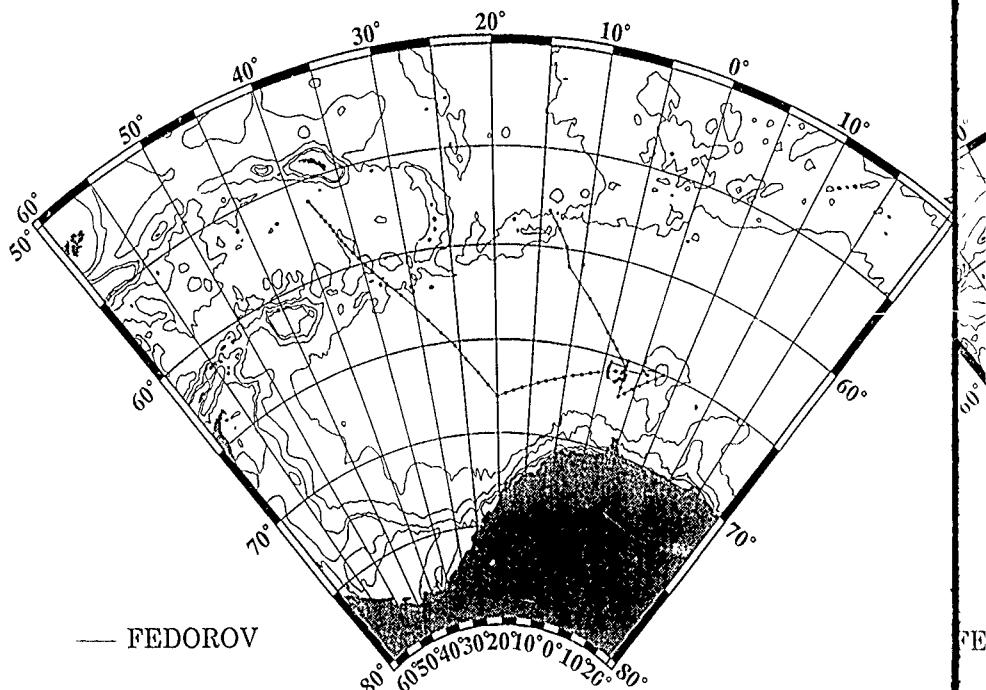
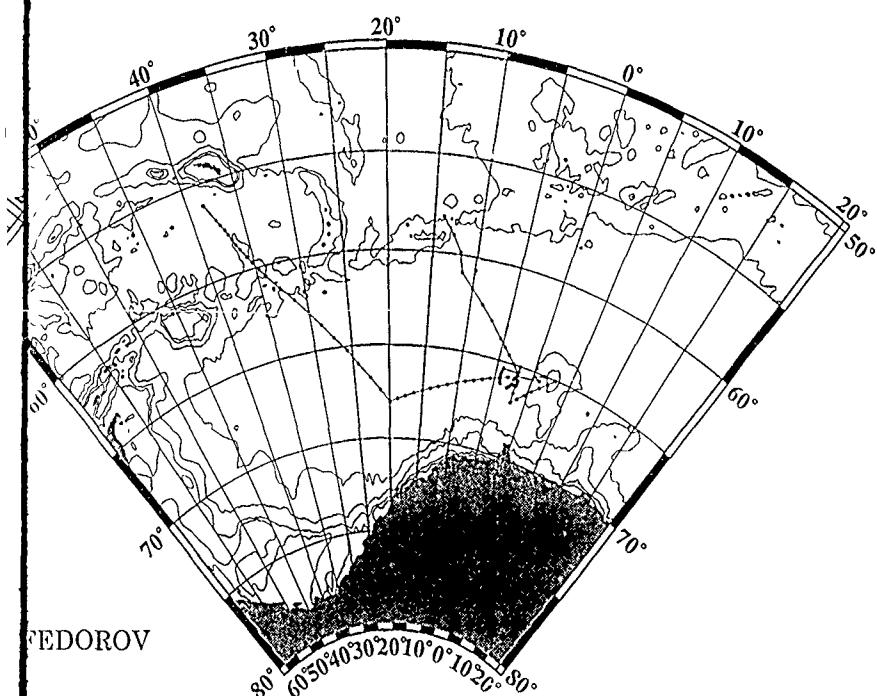


Figure 39. Fedorov's ship track. The solid line represents the track of the Fedorov CTD casts started at 56°S 37°W, and we stopped taking data at 53°S 10°E. Each dot represents a CTD cast and in most cases an ice station.

ing section, provided by the Soviet ice scientists, is a continuous map of the ice conditions encountered during the cruise. A legend symbols is provided as a foldout at the end of the section. Symbols define ice concentration, ice thickness characteristics and stage of ice growth

age 45.

WWGP 89



ship track. The solid line represents the track of the Fedorov. CTD casts started at 56°S 37°W, and we stopped taking data at 58°S 14°W
and CTD cast and in most cases an ice station

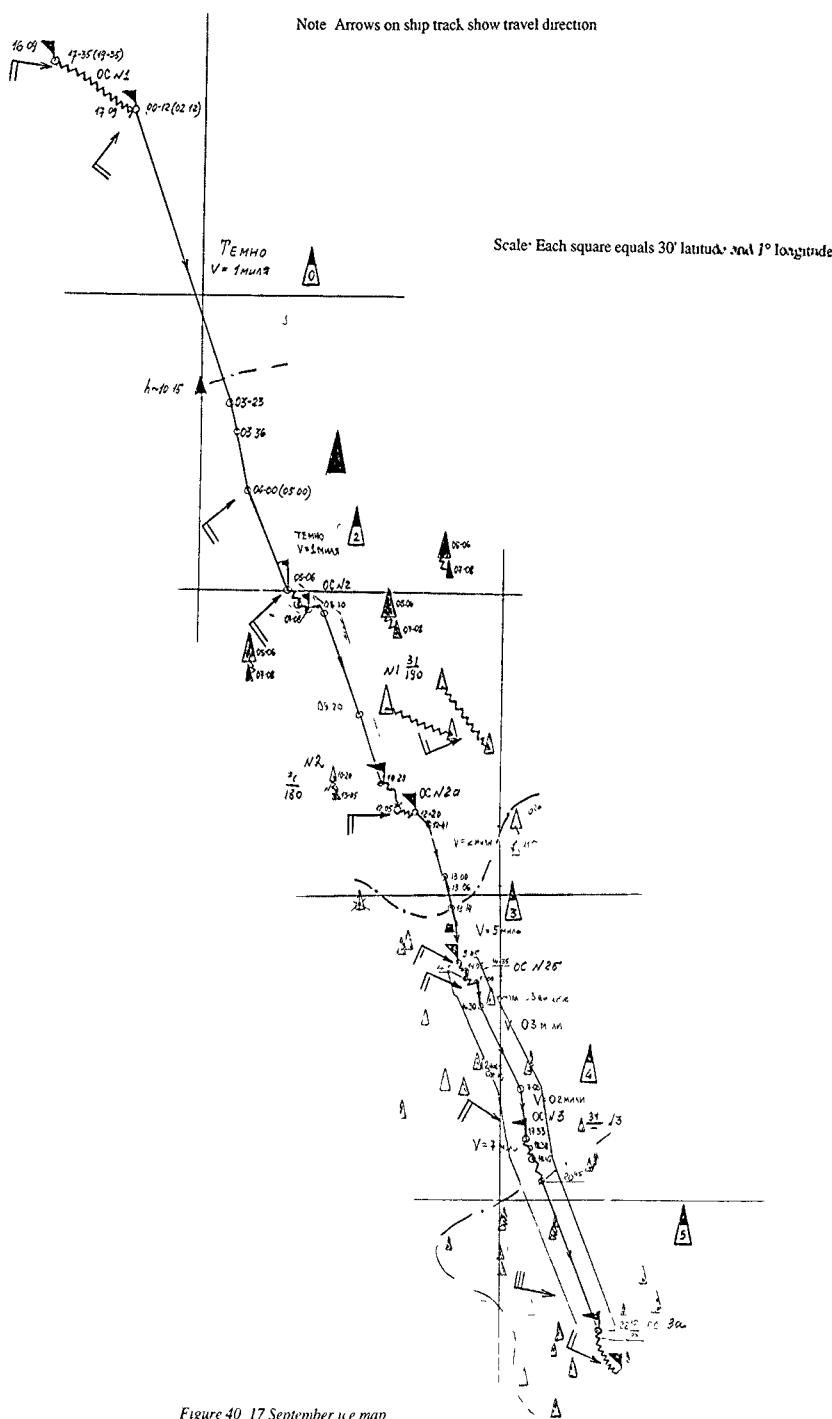


Figure 40 17 September ice map

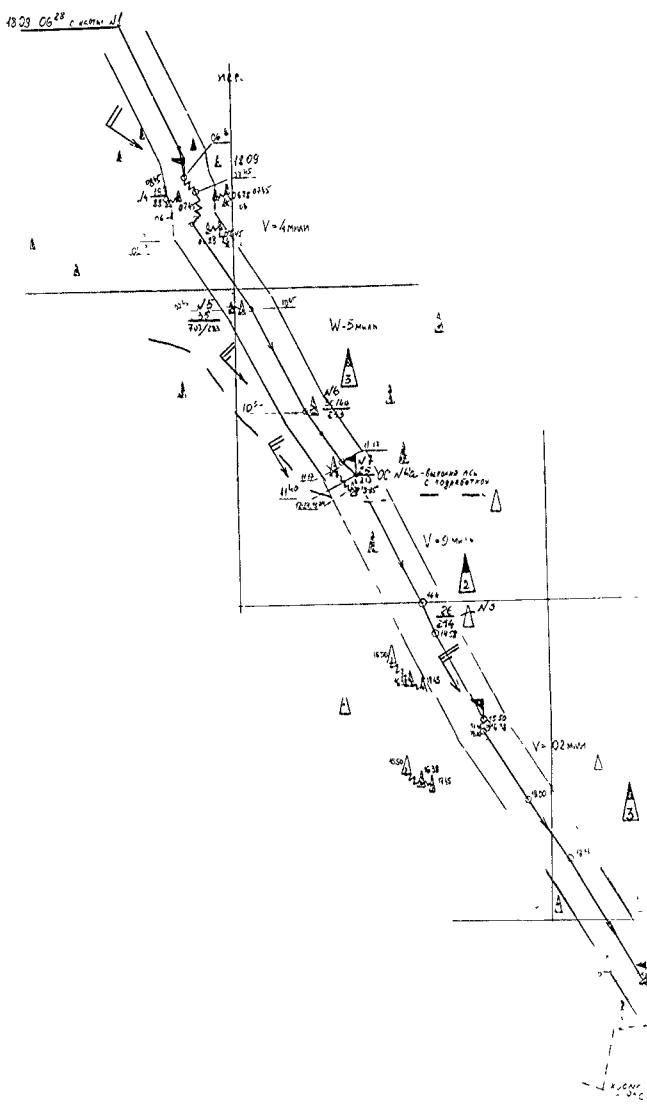
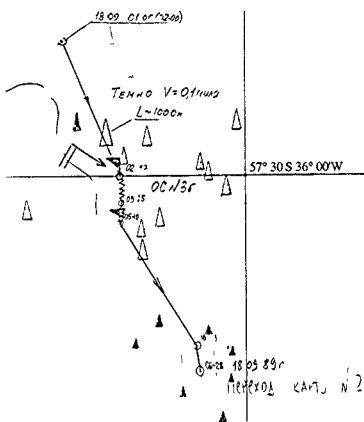


Figure 41 18 September ice map

30 S 36° 00'W

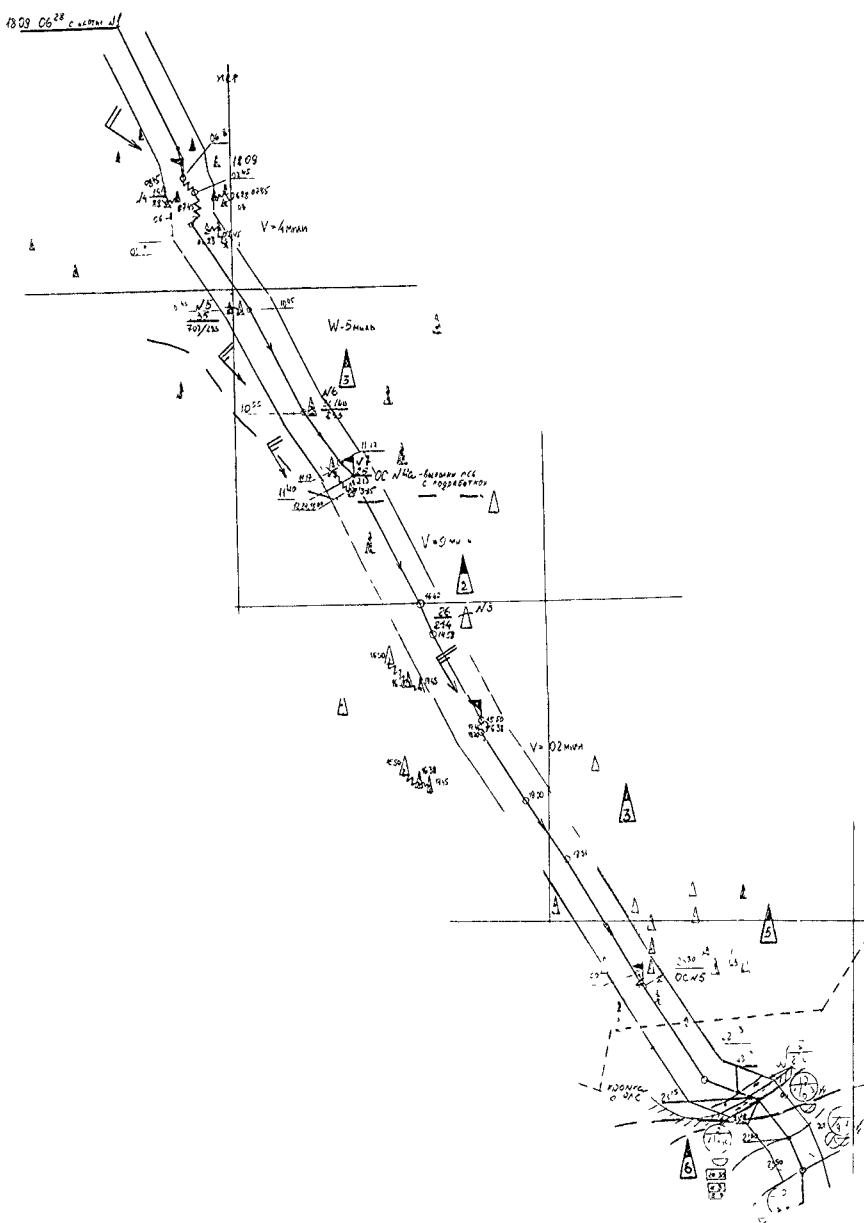


Figure 41 18 September ice map

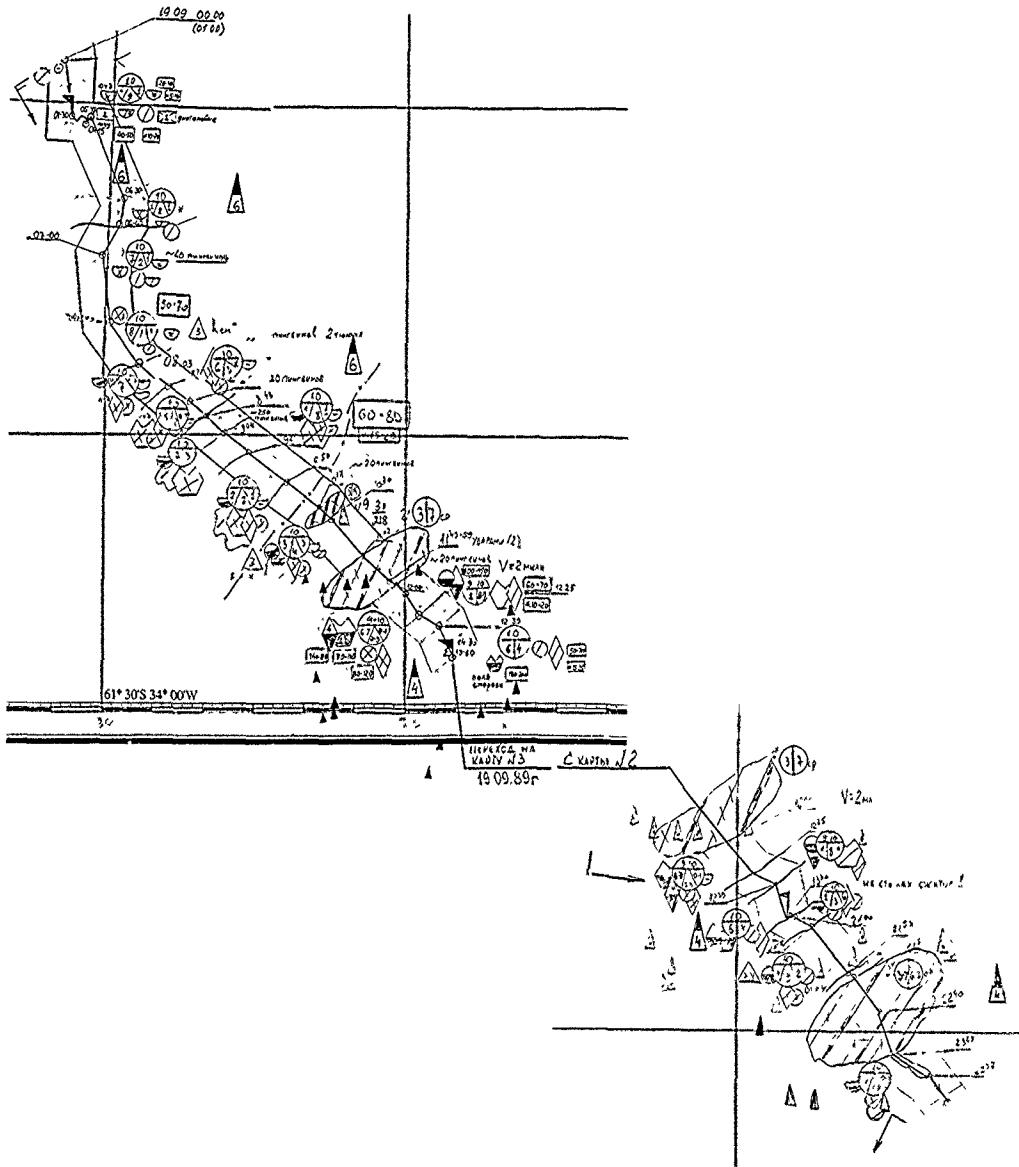


Figure 42. 19 September ice map.

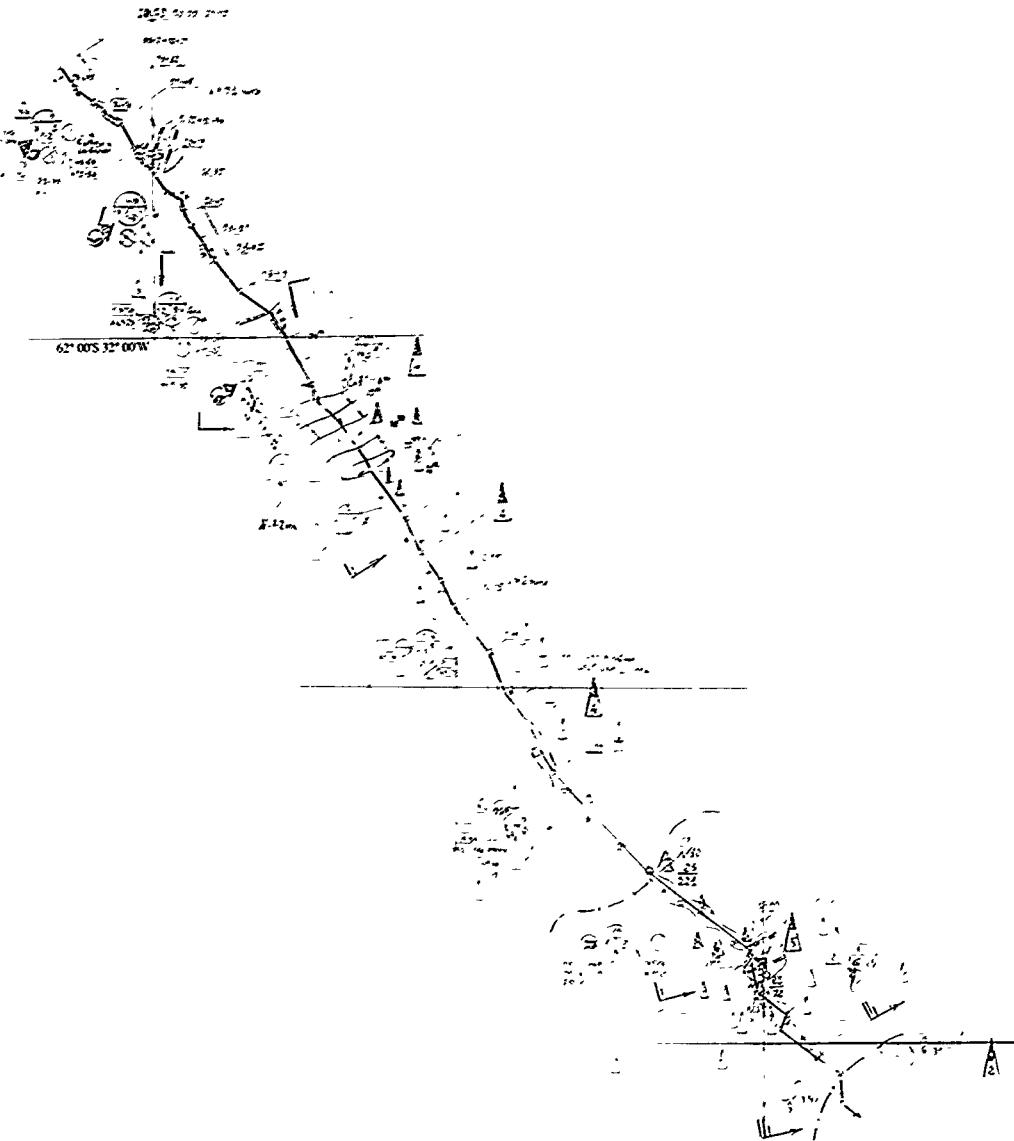


Figure 43. 20 September ice map

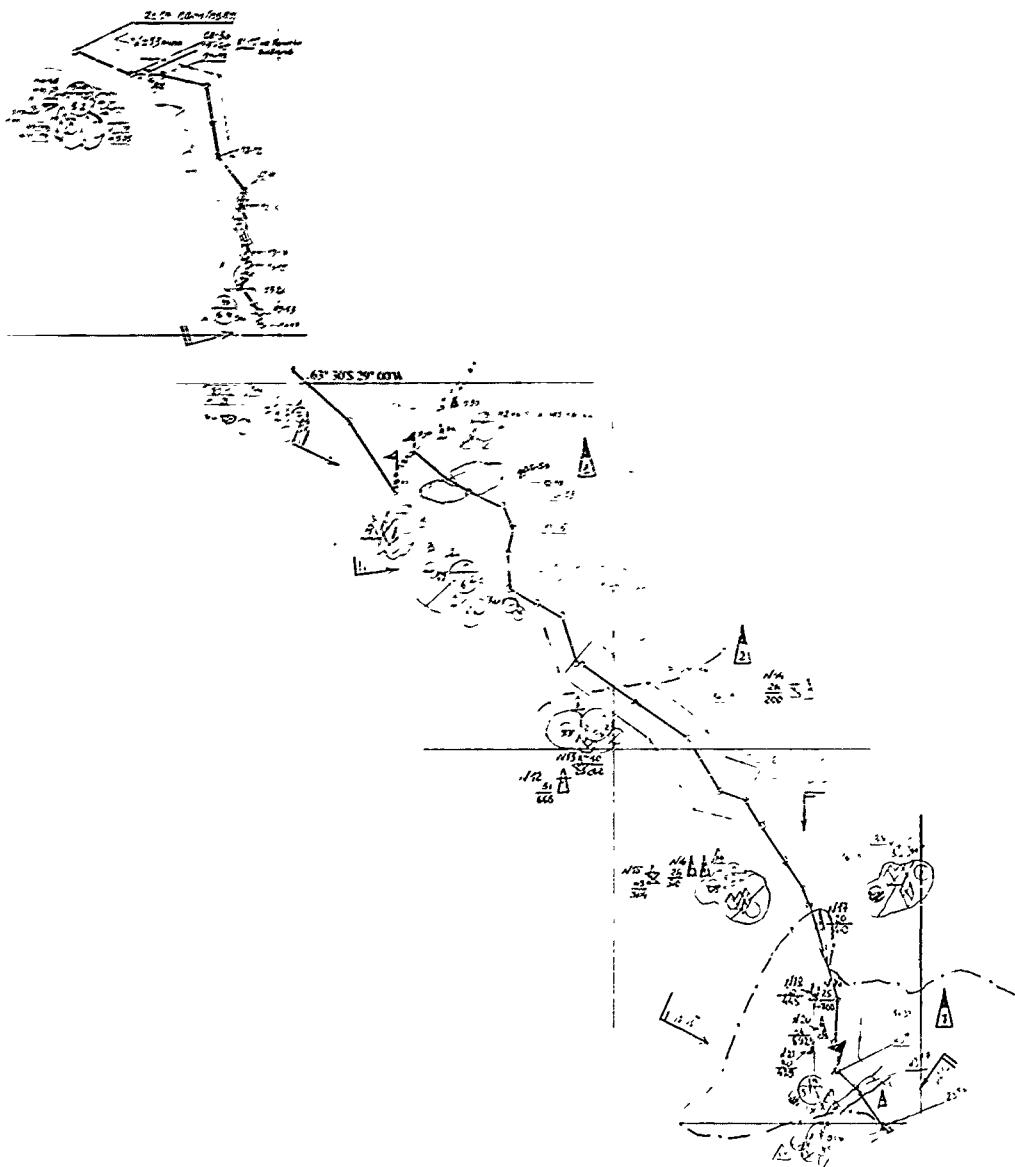


Figure 44. 21 September ice map

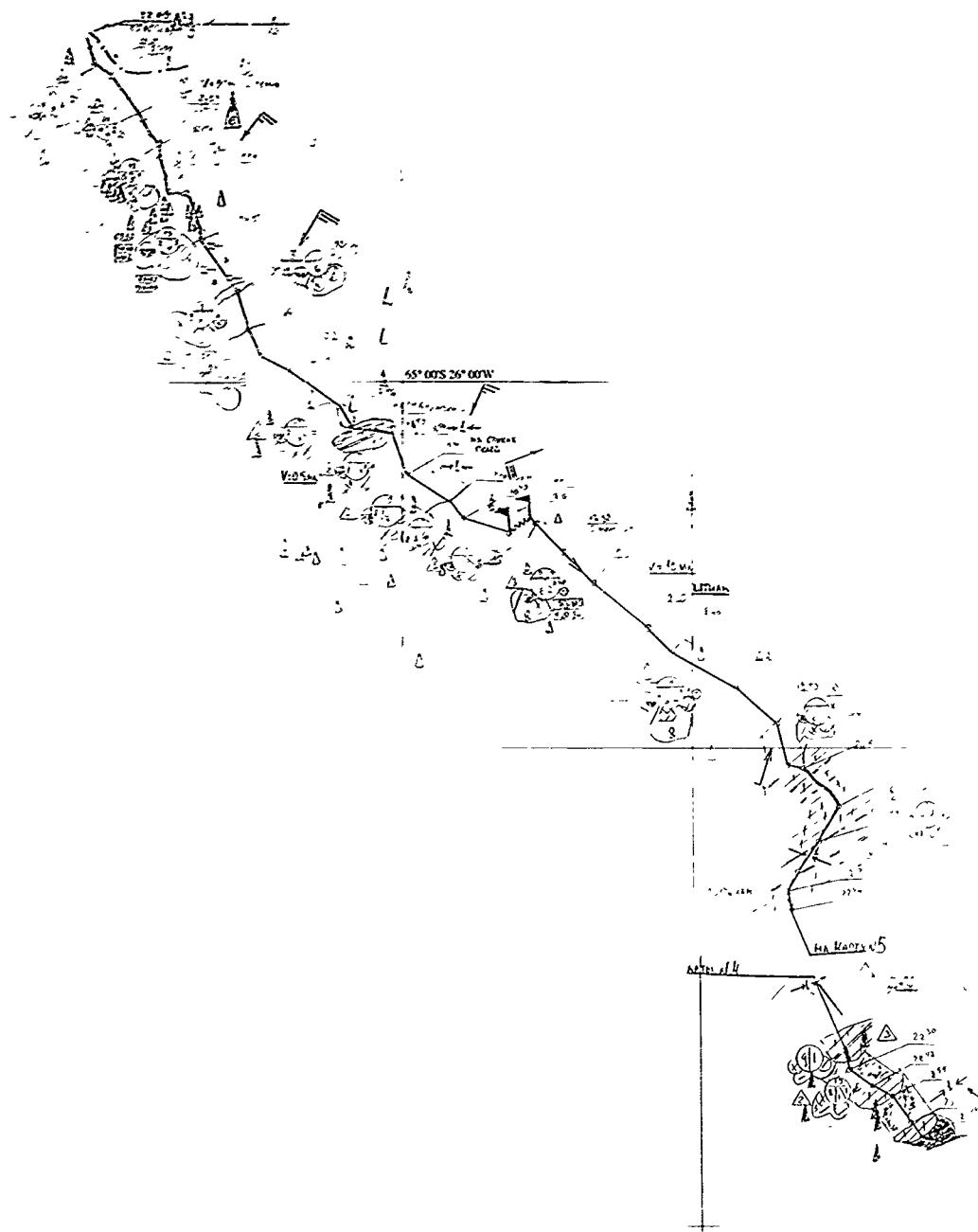


Figure 45 22 September ice map

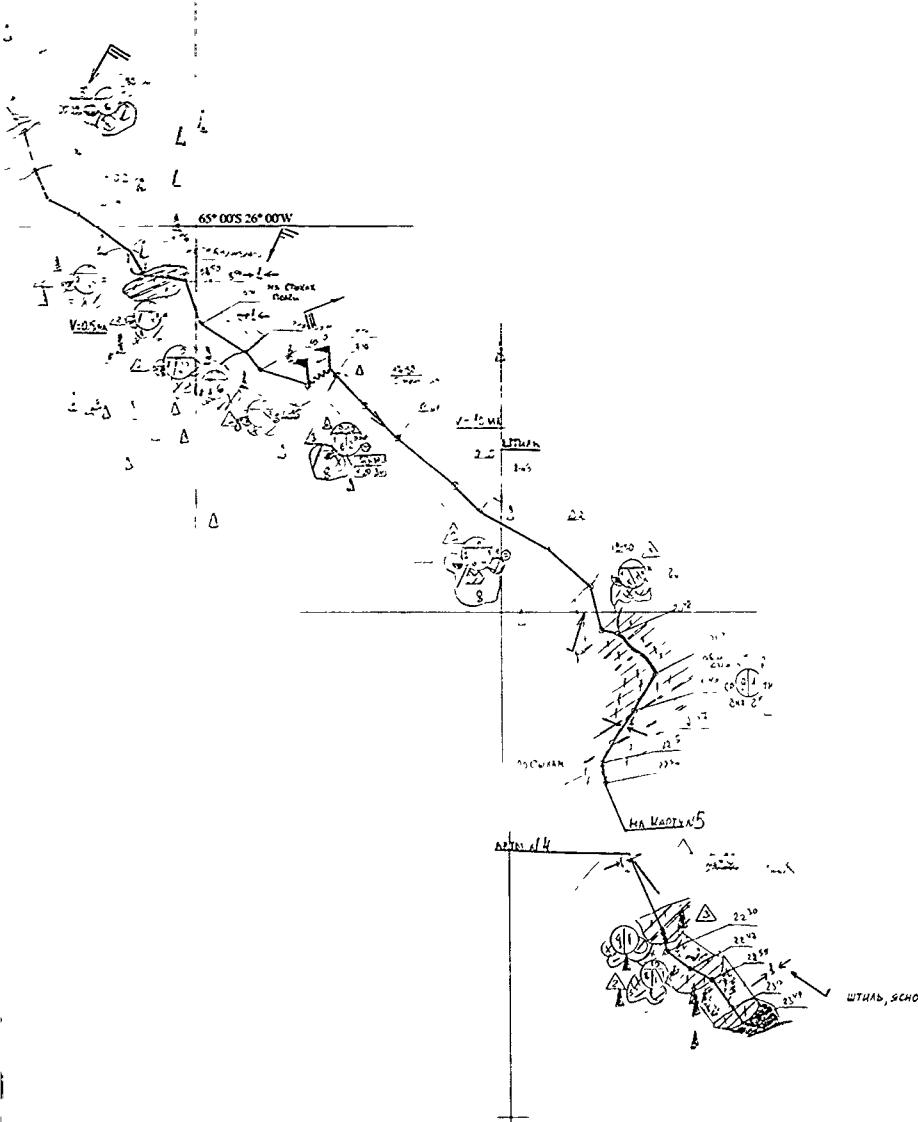


Figure 4S 22 September ice map

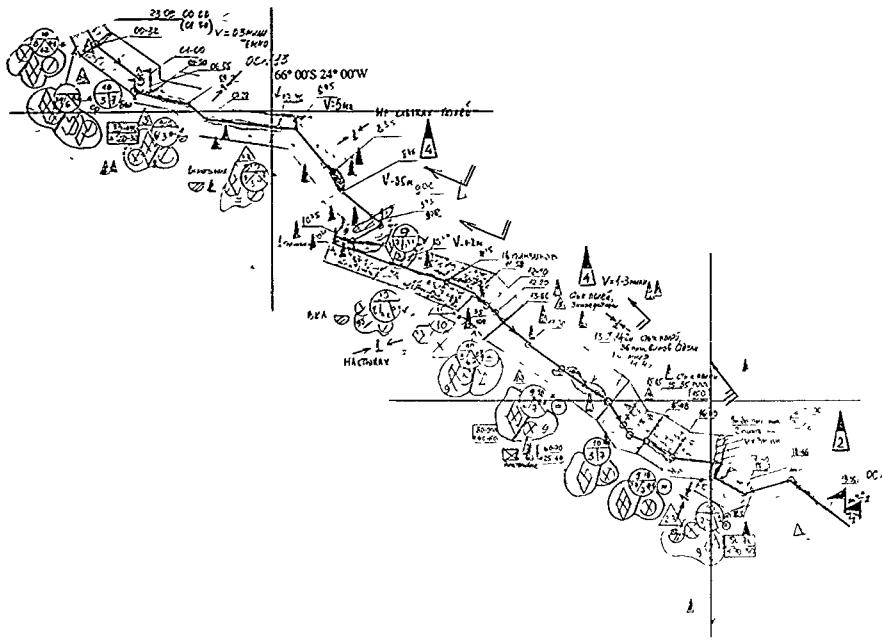


Figure 46 23 September ice map

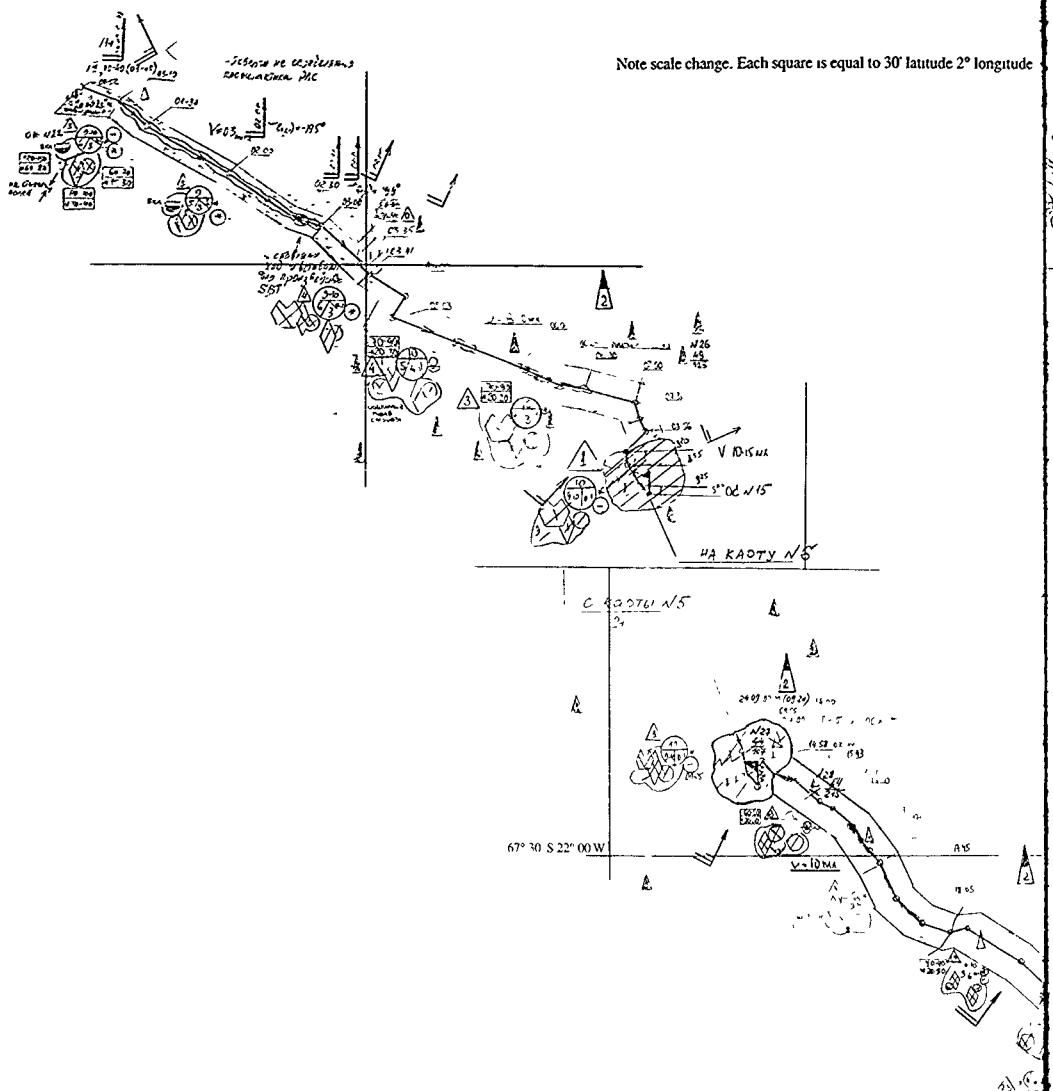


Figure 47 24 September ice map

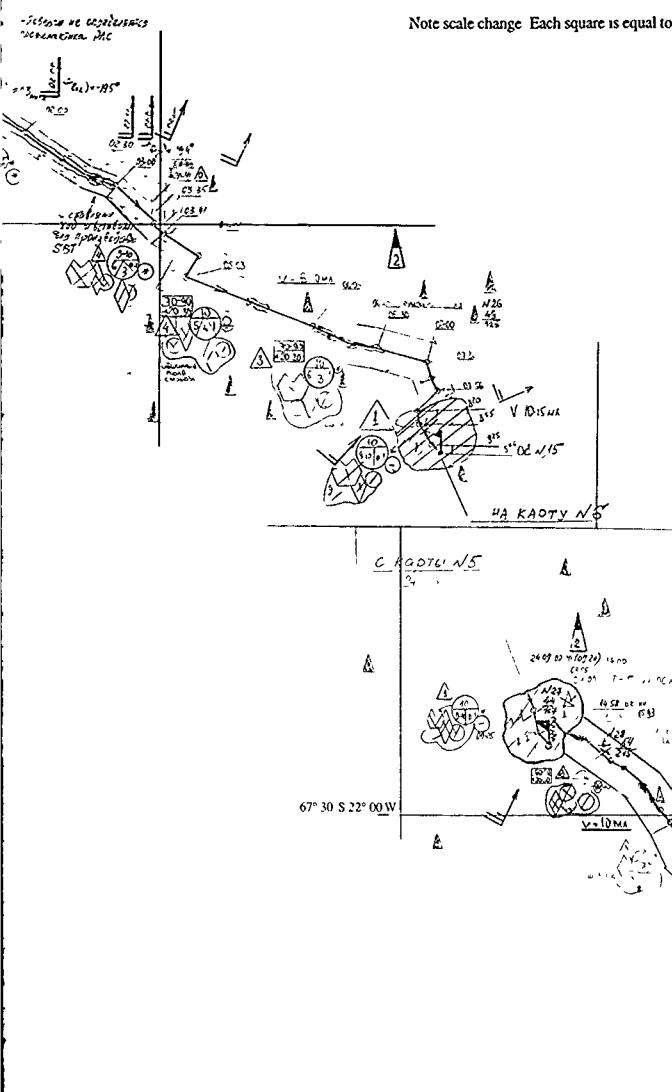


Figure 47 24 September ice map

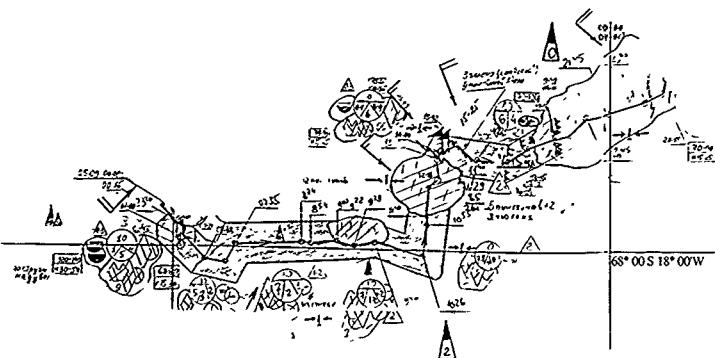


Figure 48 25 September ice map

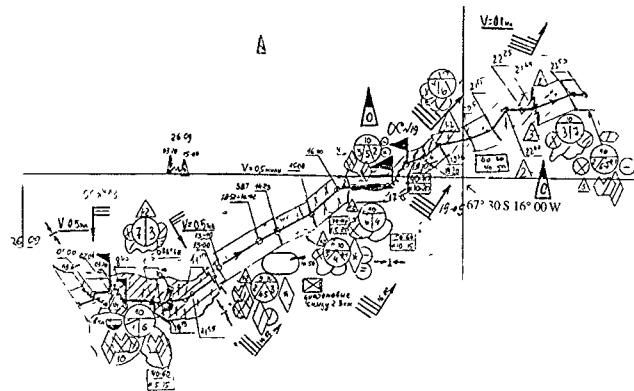


Figure 49 26 September ice map

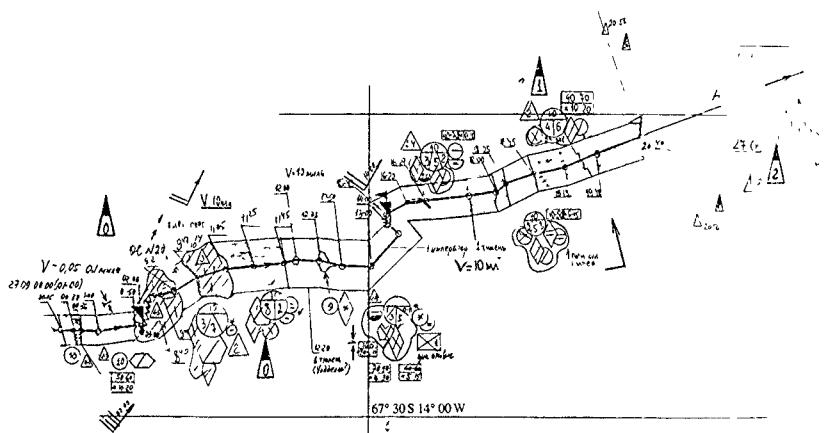


Figure 50 27 September ice map

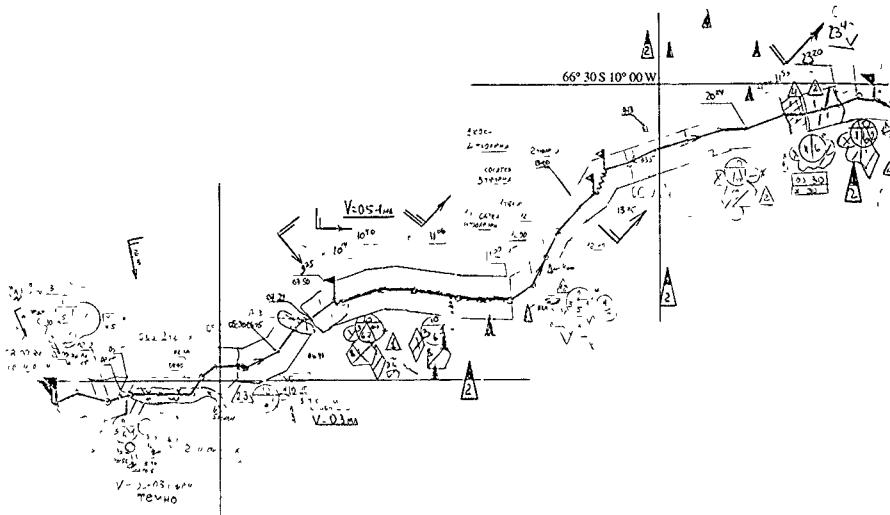


Figure 51 28 September ice map

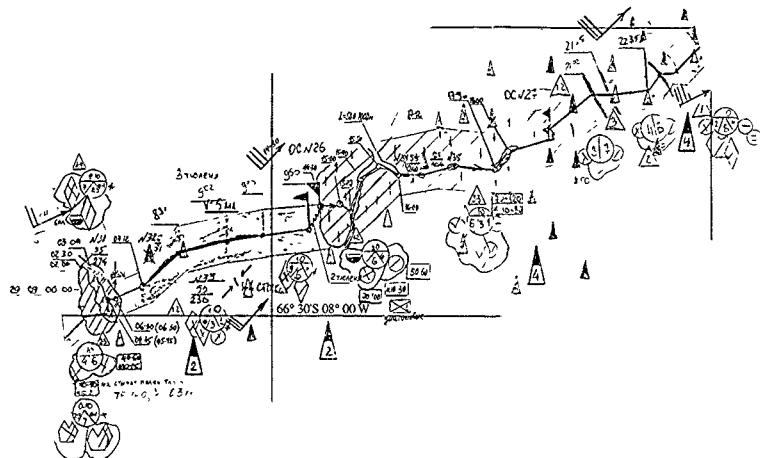


Figure 52 29 September ice map

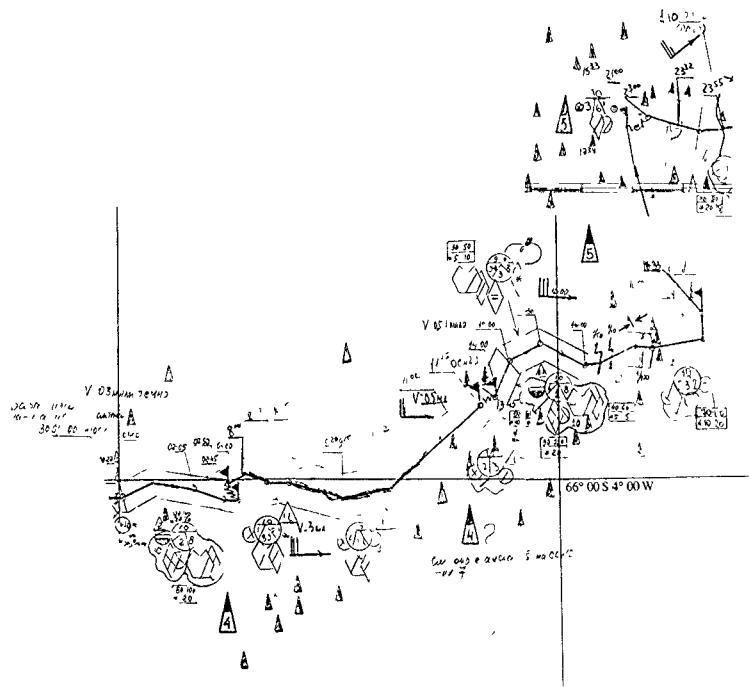


Figure 53 30 September ice map

Note scale change Each square is equal to 30' latitude and 1° longitude

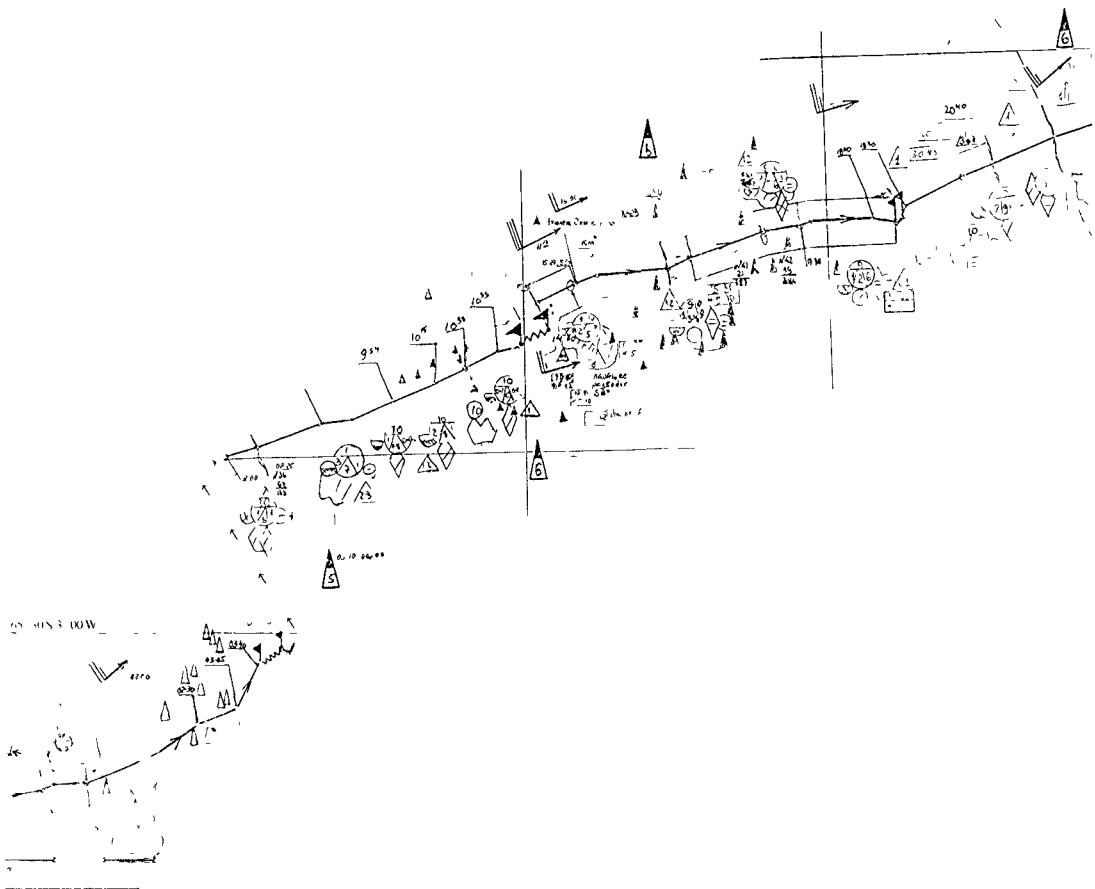


Figure 54 1 October ice map

Each square is equal to 30° latitude and 1° longitude

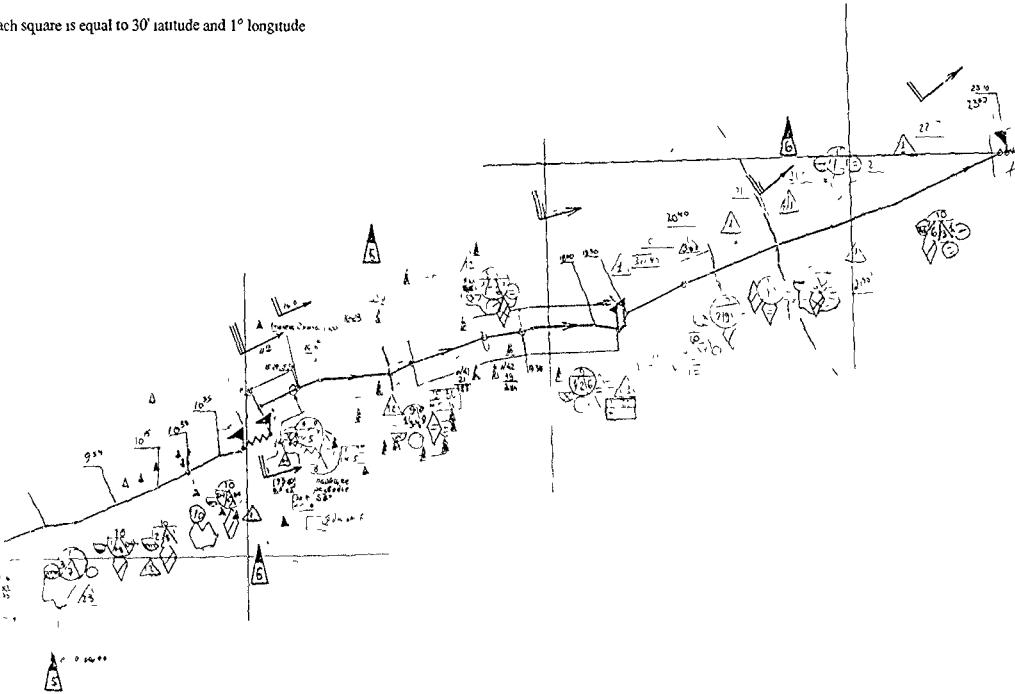


Figure 54 / October ice map

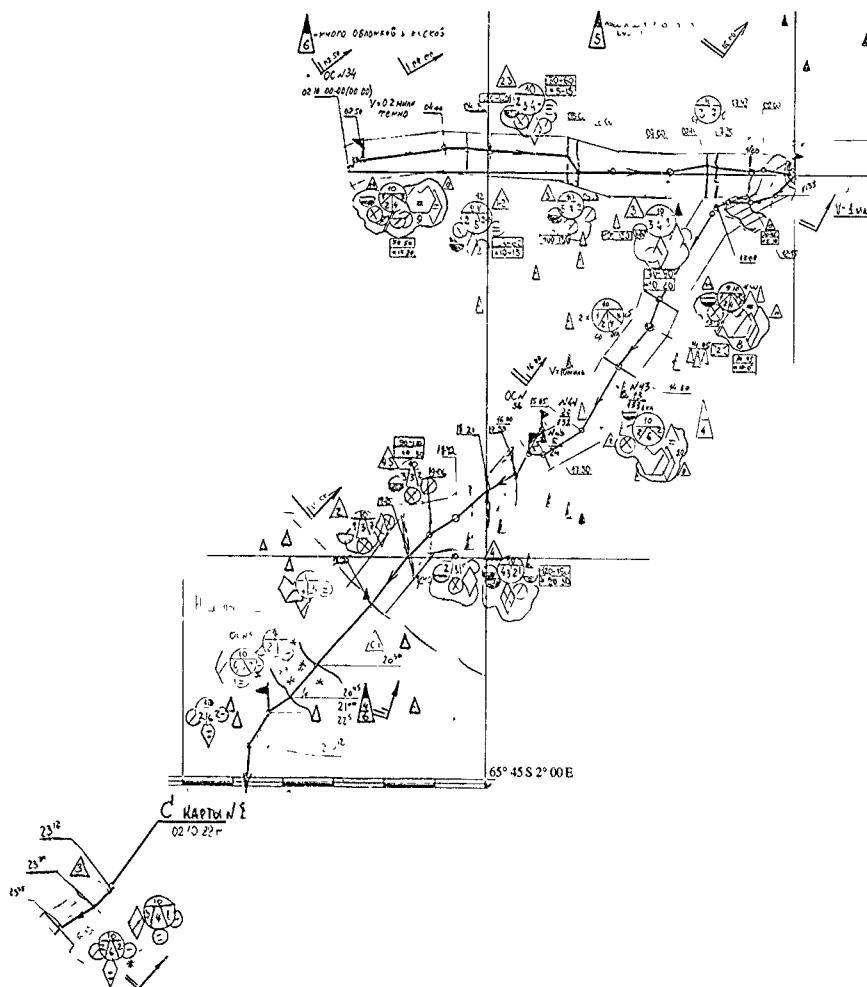


Figure 55 2 October ice map

Note scale change. Each square is equal to 30° latitude and 2° longitude.

Note scale change: Each square is equal to 30° latitude and 2° longitude.

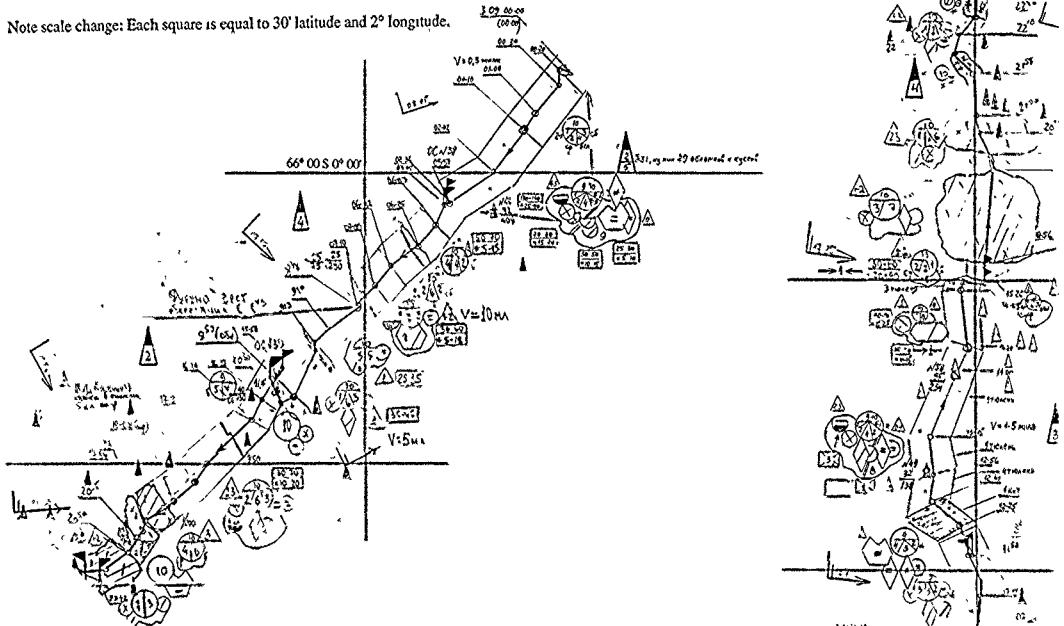


Figure 56.3 October ice map.

Note scale change. Each square is equal to 50' latitude and 1° longitude.

→ 50' latitude and 2° longitude.

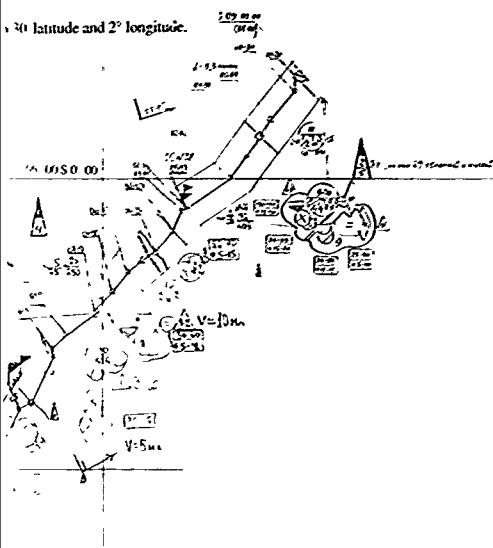


Figure 56. 3 October ice map

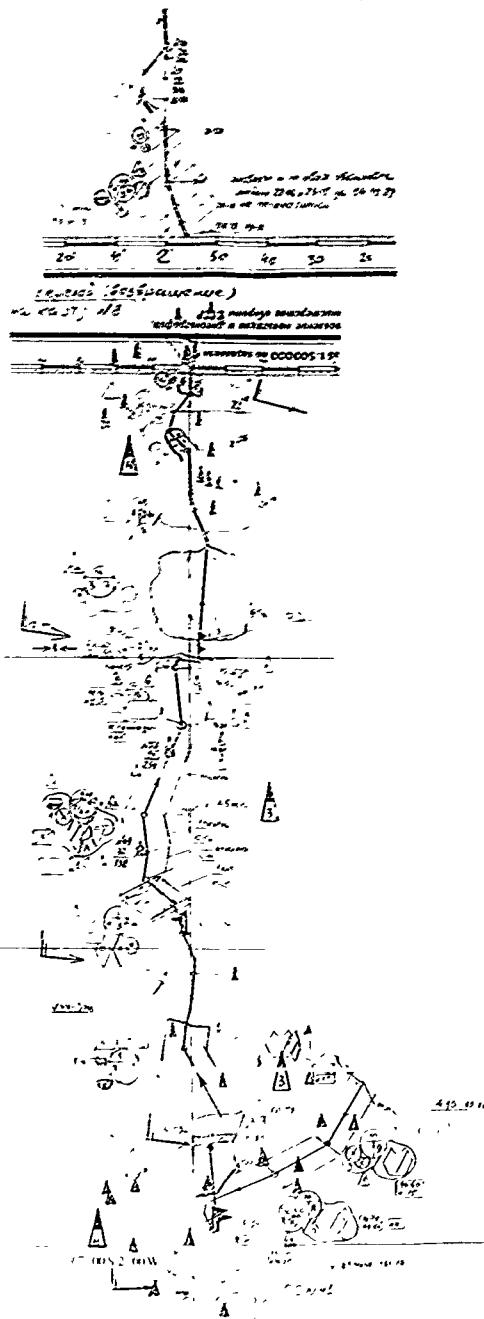


Figure 57. 4 October ice map

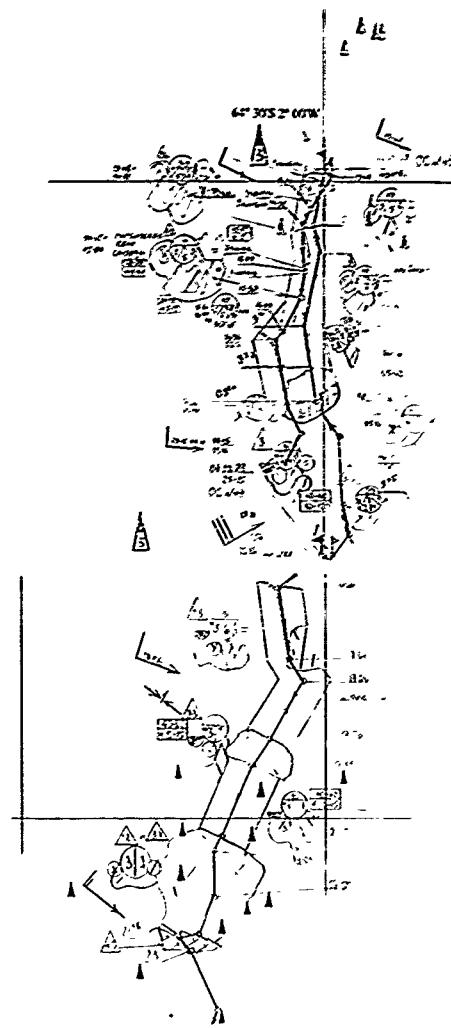


Figure 58 5 October n.e map

Note scale change: In the left section each square is equal to 2° longitude;
in the right section each square is equal to 1° longitude.

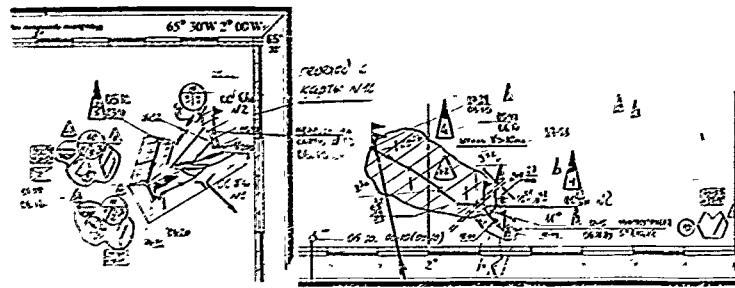


Figure 59 6 October ice map

Note scale change. Each square is equal to 30' latitude and 30' longitude

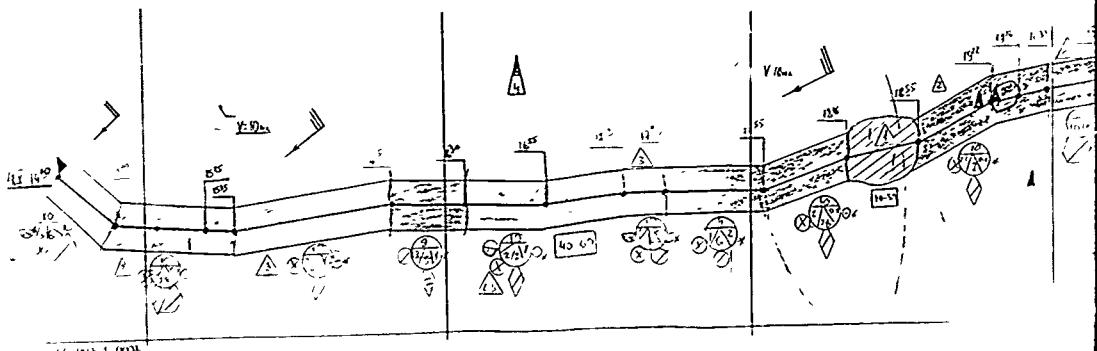


Figure 60 18 October ice map

✓ scale change: In the left section each square is equal to 2° longitude;
✓ the right section each square is equal to 1° longitude.

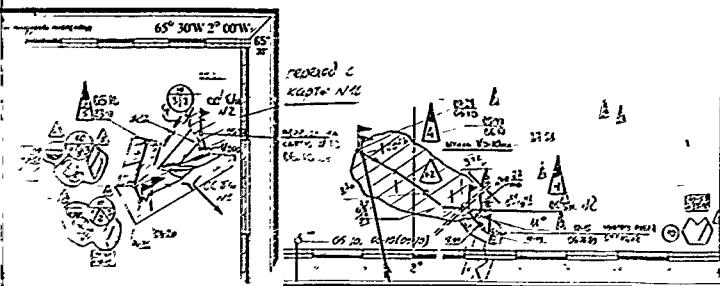


Figure 59 6 October ice map

Note scale change. Each square is equal to 30' latitude and 30' longitude

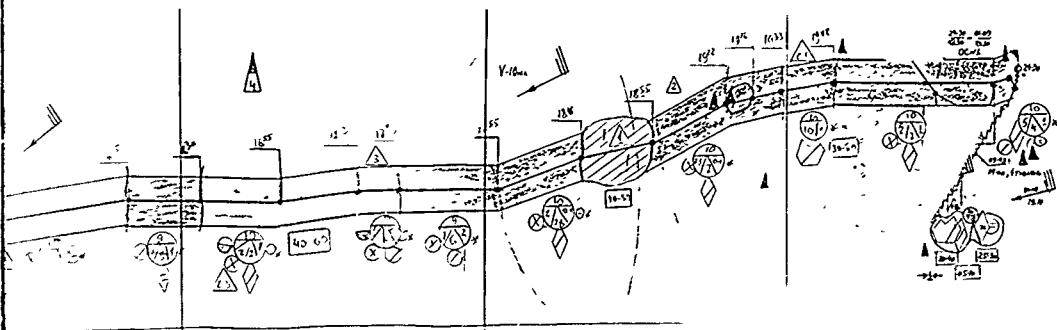
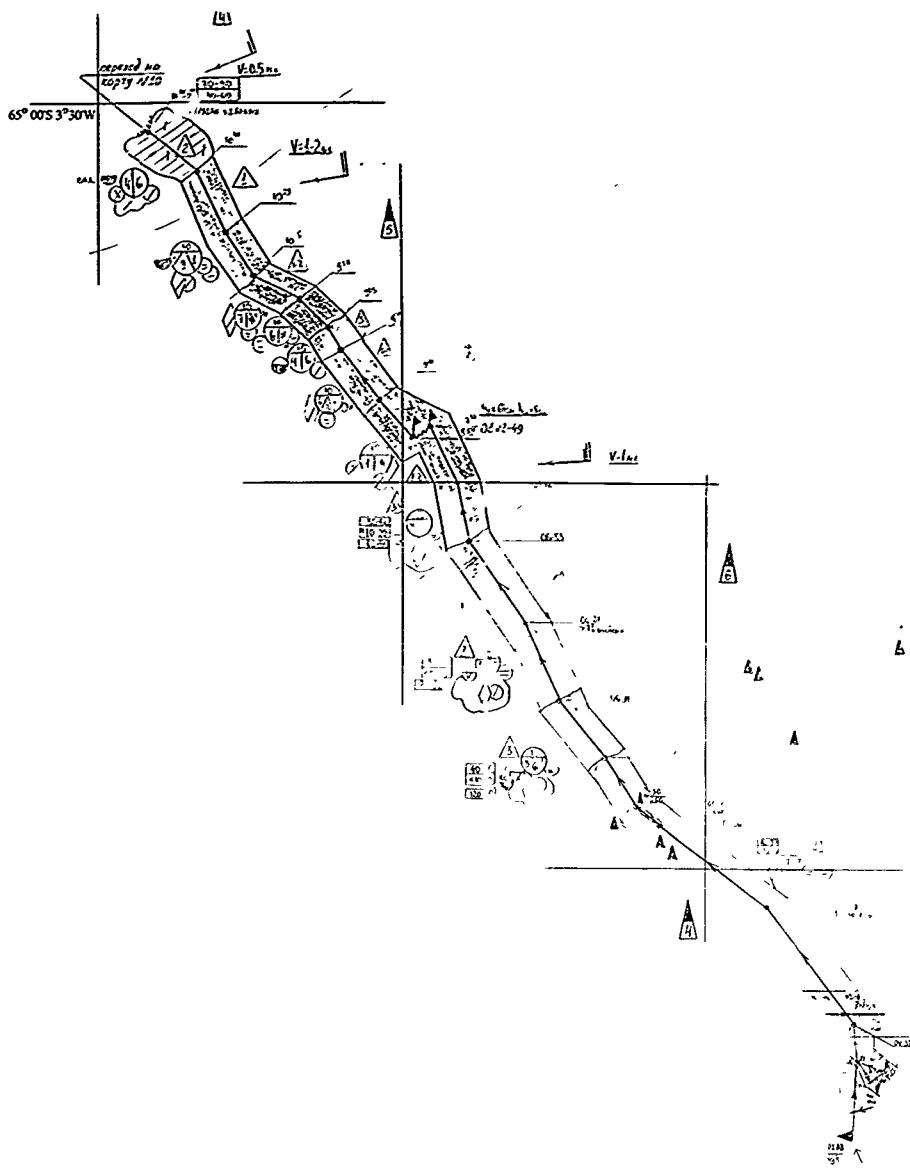
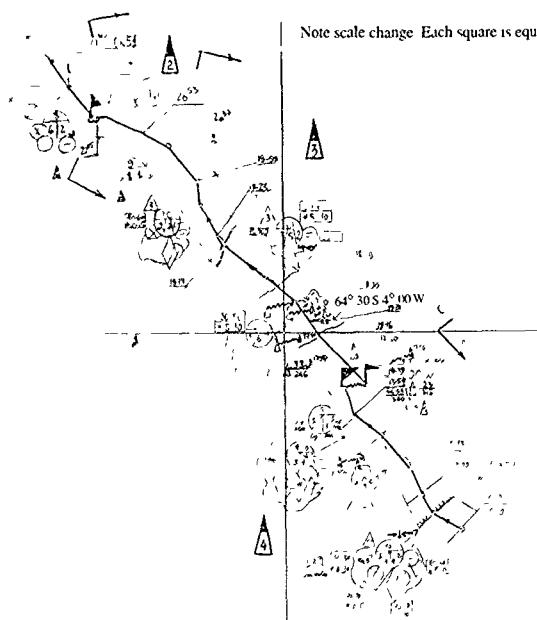


Figure 60 18 October ice map





Note scale change. Each square is equal to 30' latitude and 1° longitude

Note: Ship track direction reverses as the *Fedorov* was now leaving the ice

Figure 61. 19 October ice map

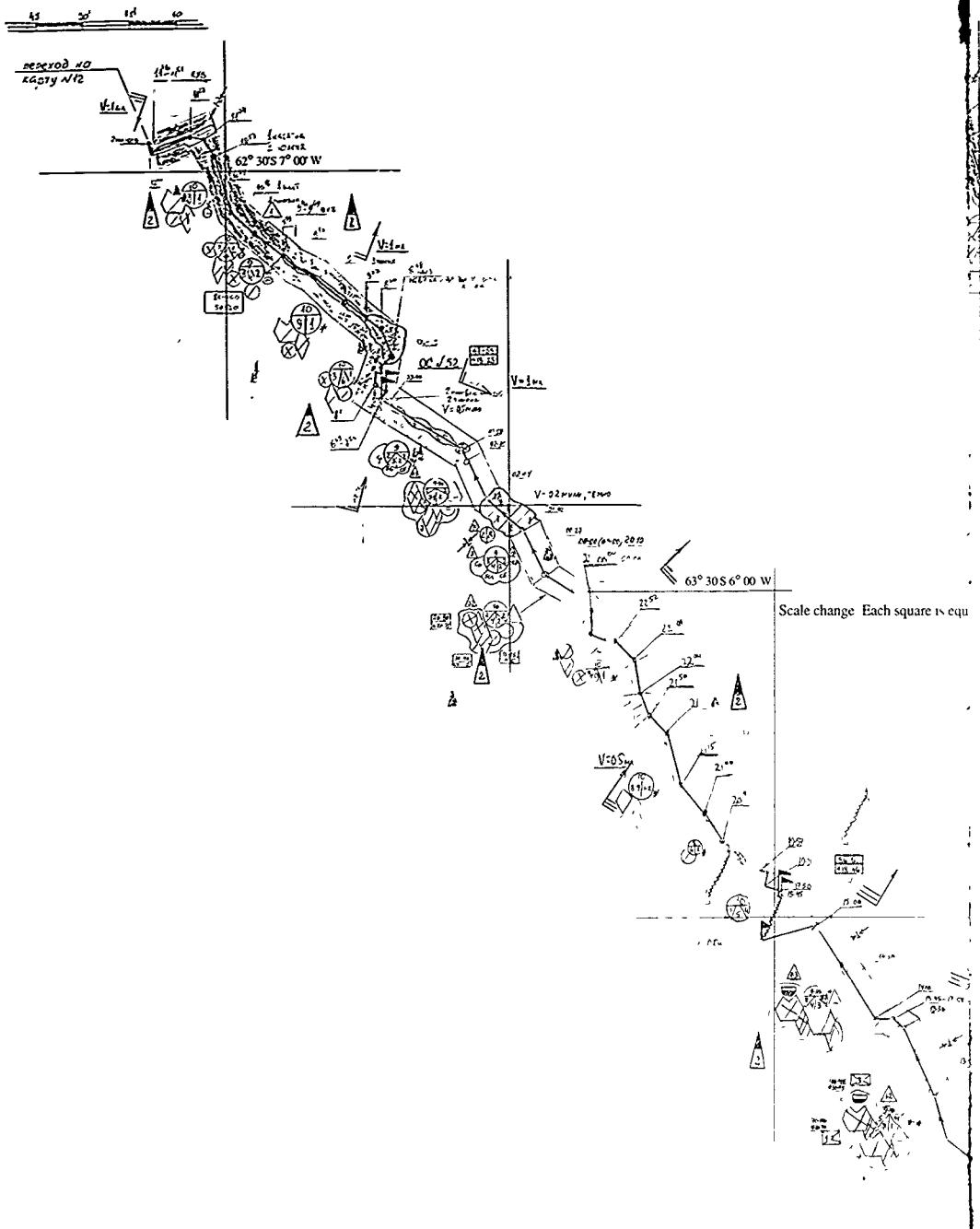


Figure 62. 20 October ice map

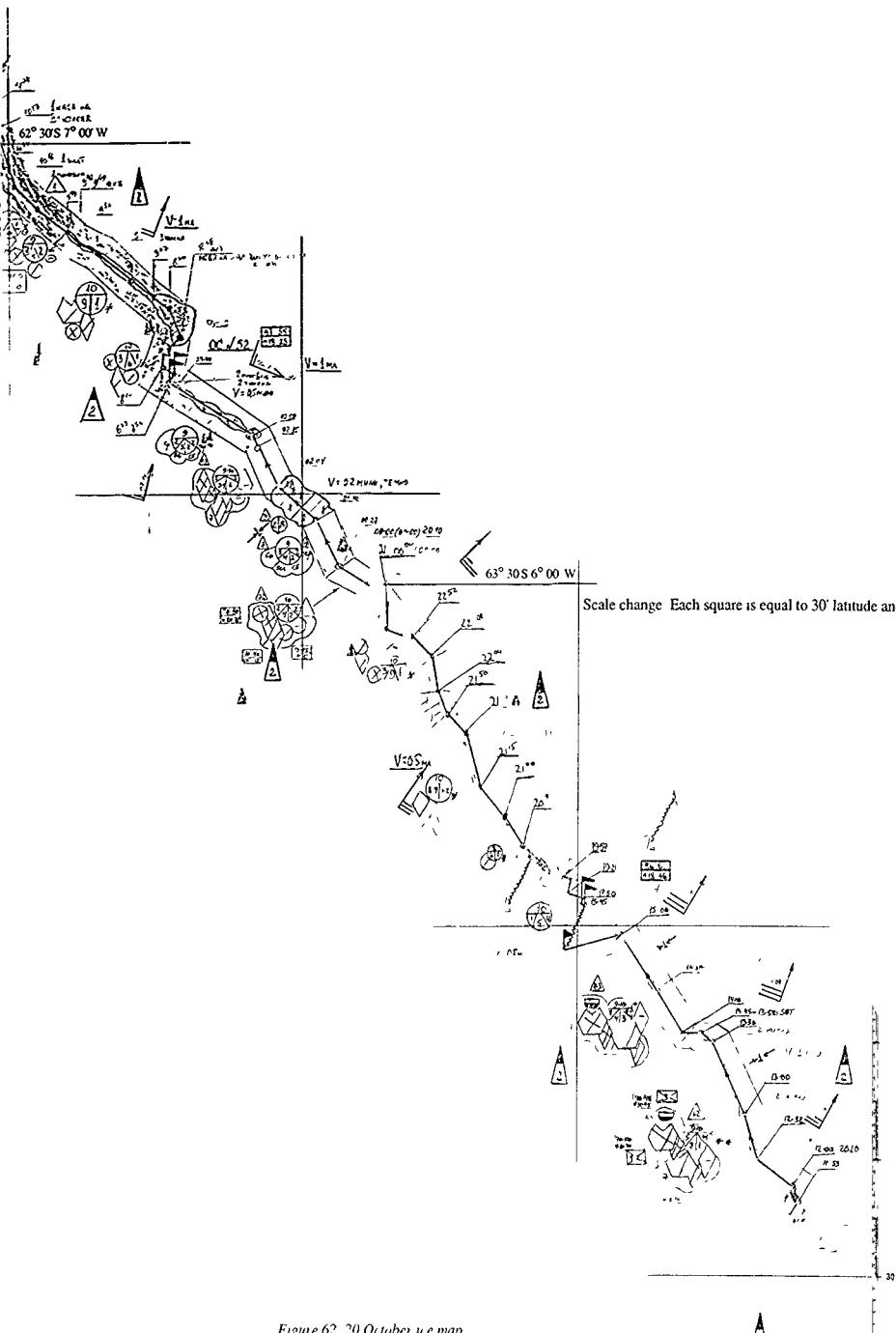


Figure 62 20 October ice map

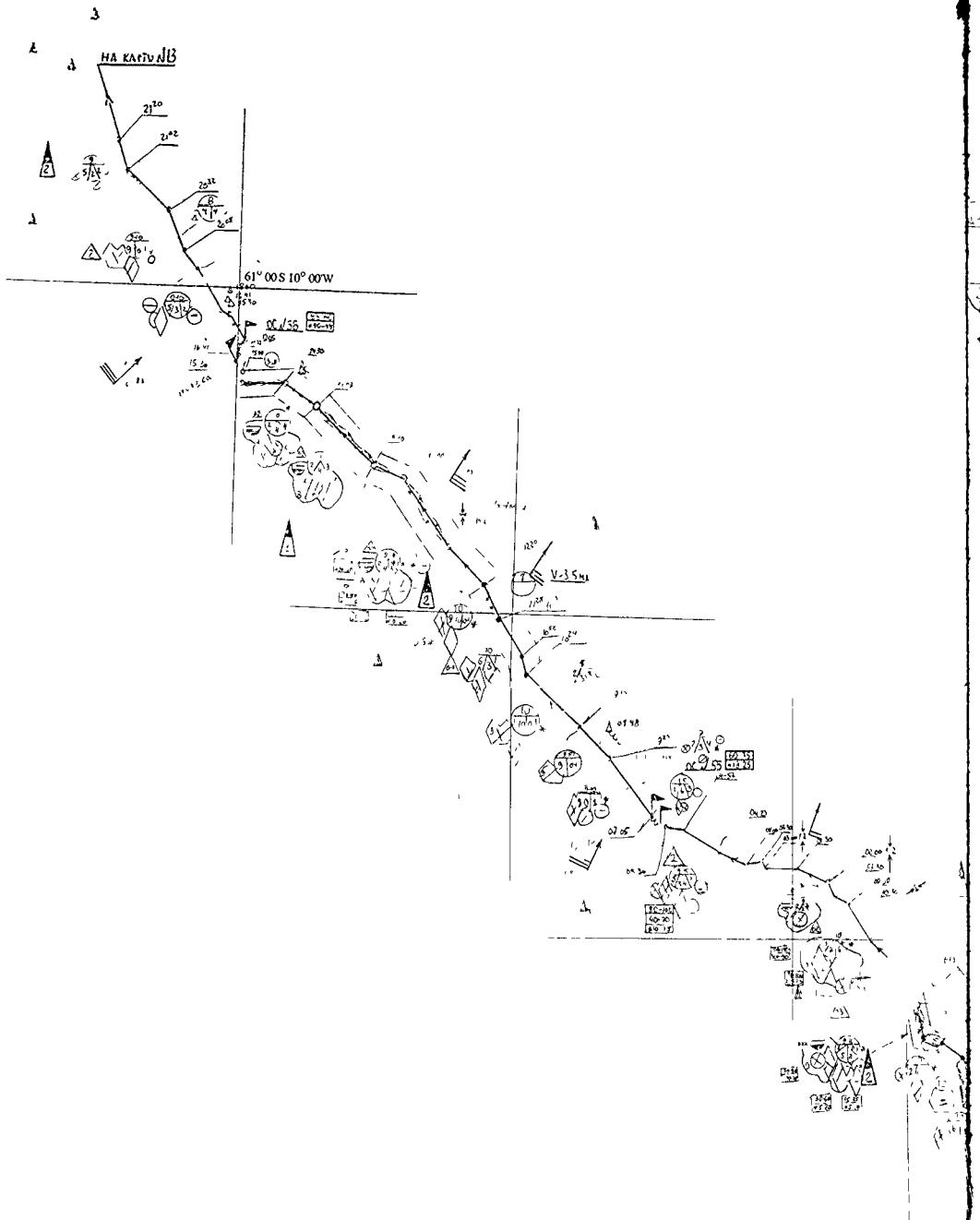


Figure 63 21 October ice map

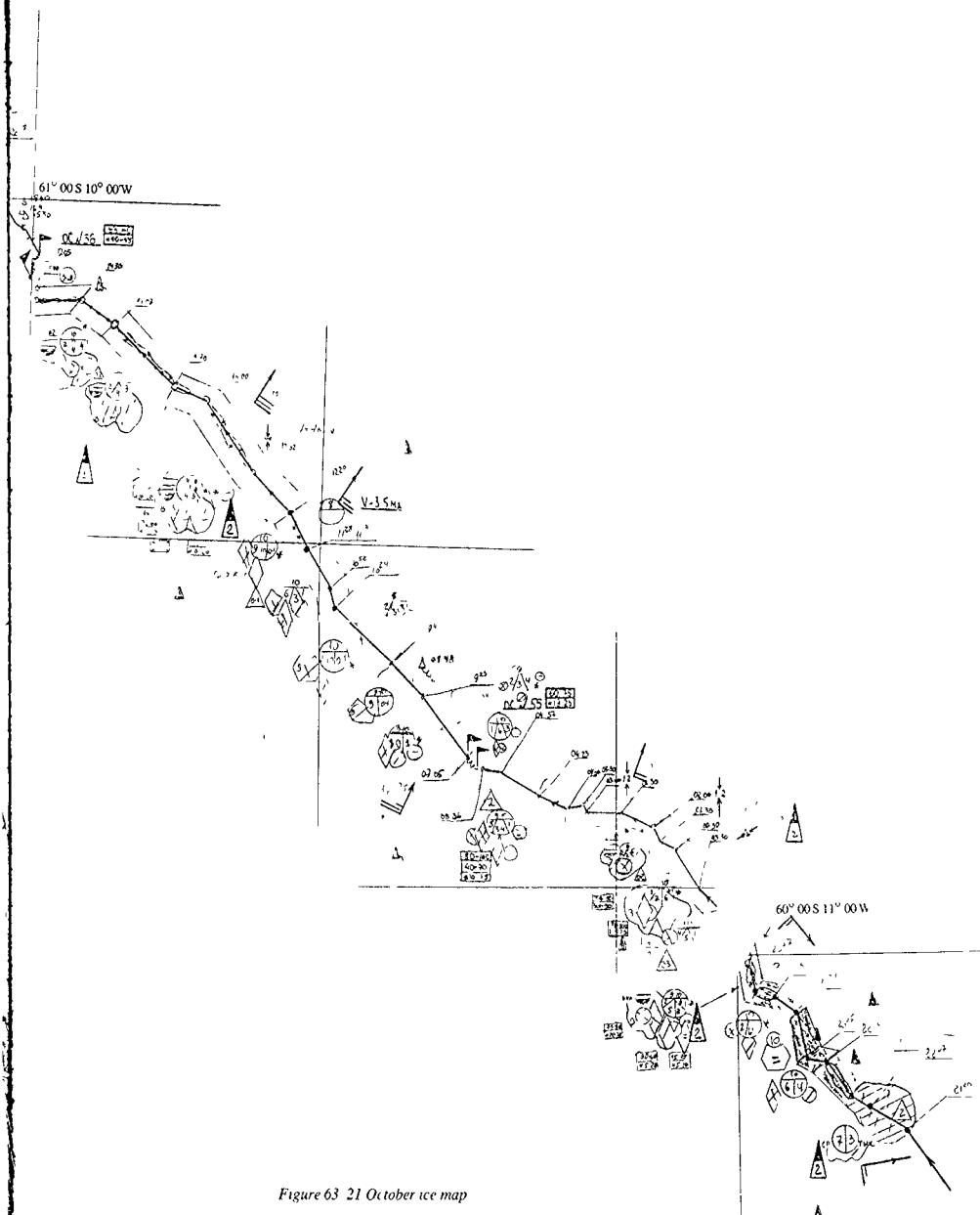


Figure 63 21 October ice map

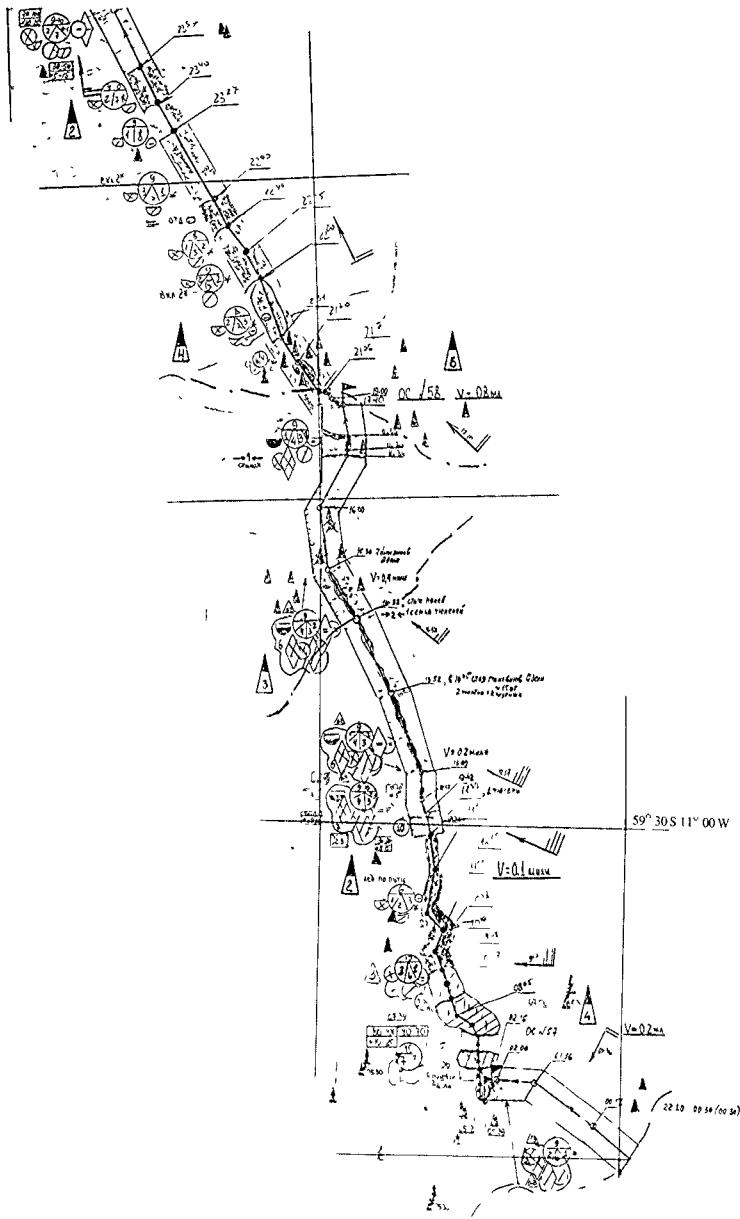


Figure 64 22 October ice map

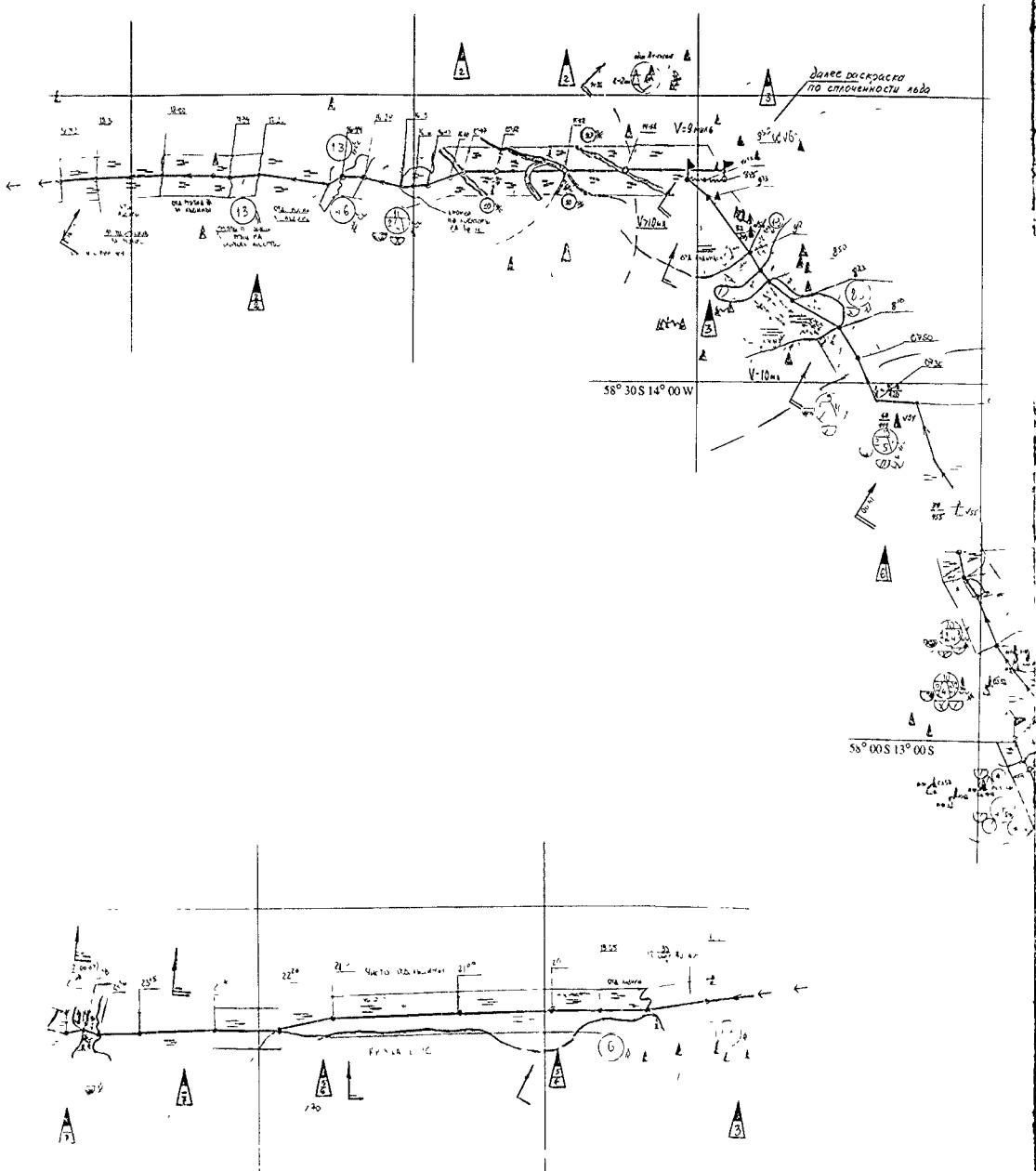


Figure 65. 23 October ice map

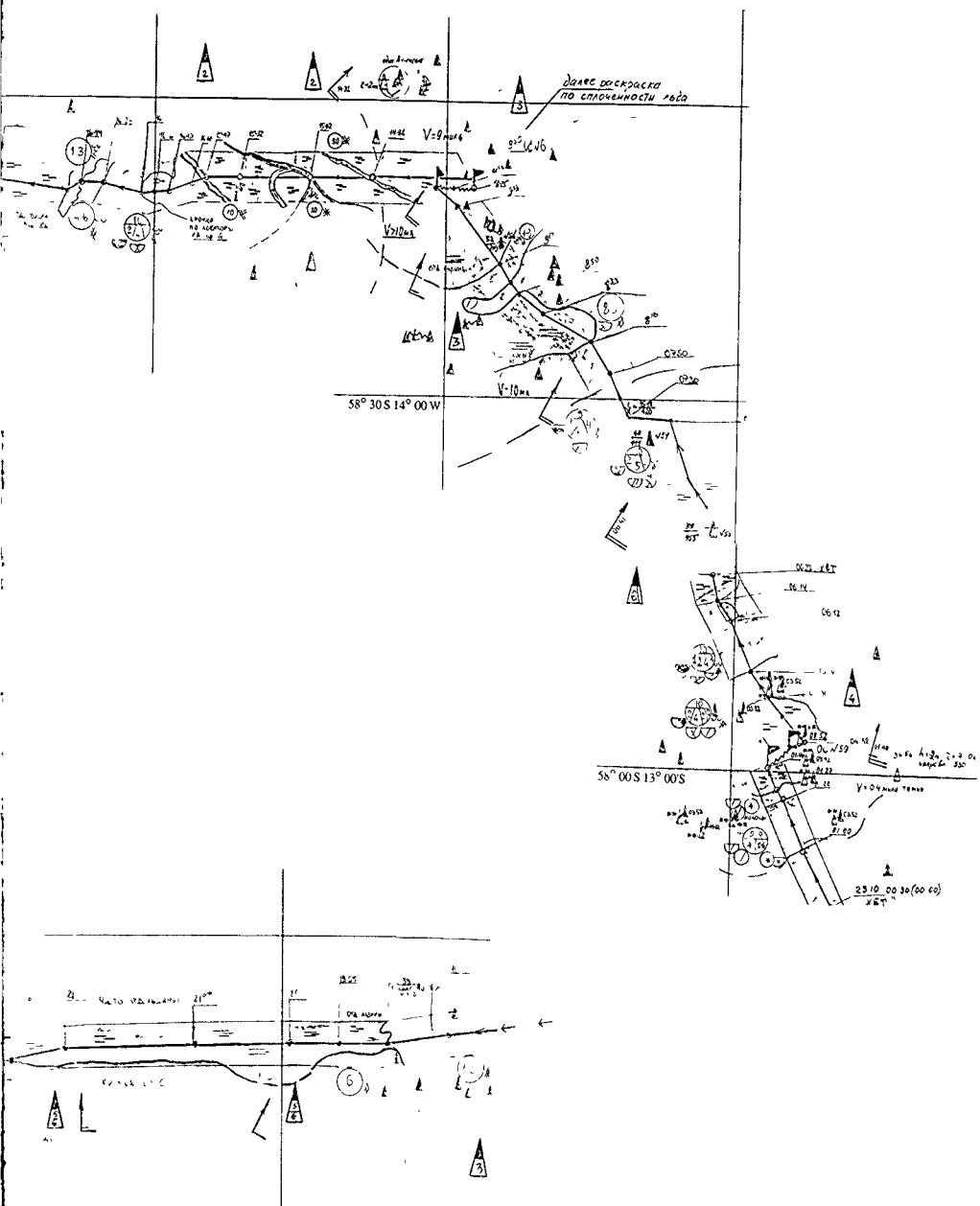
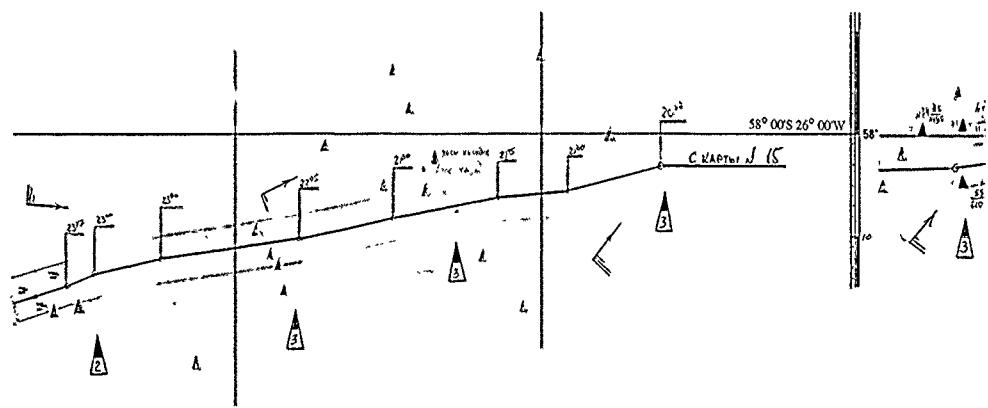
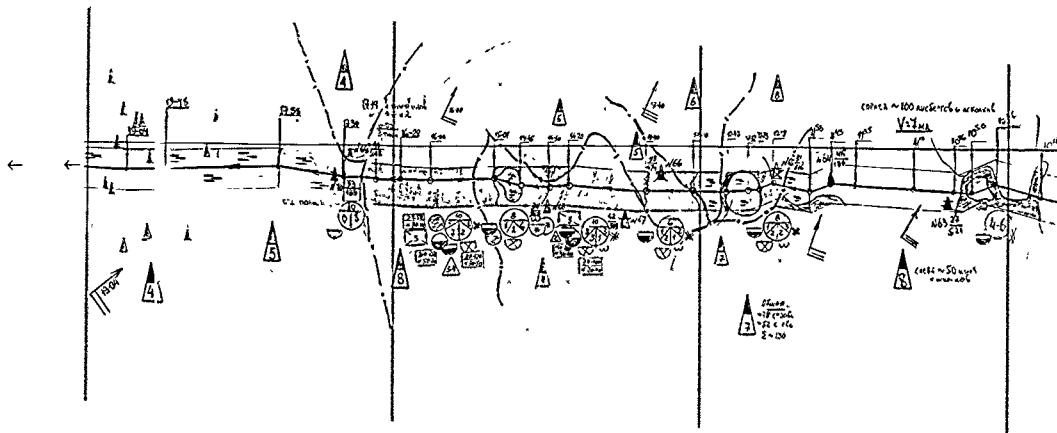
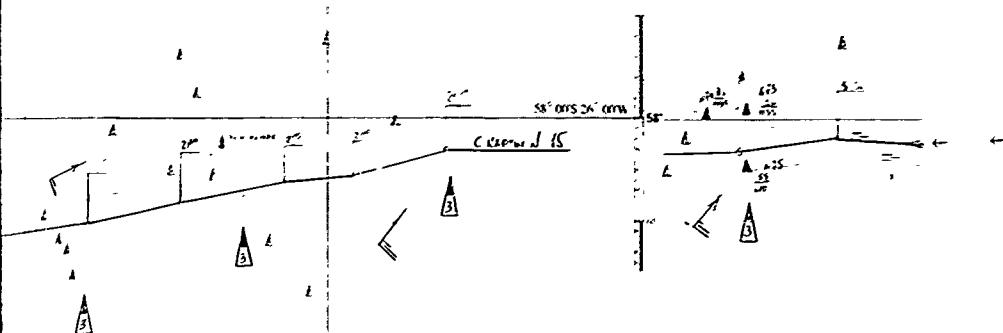
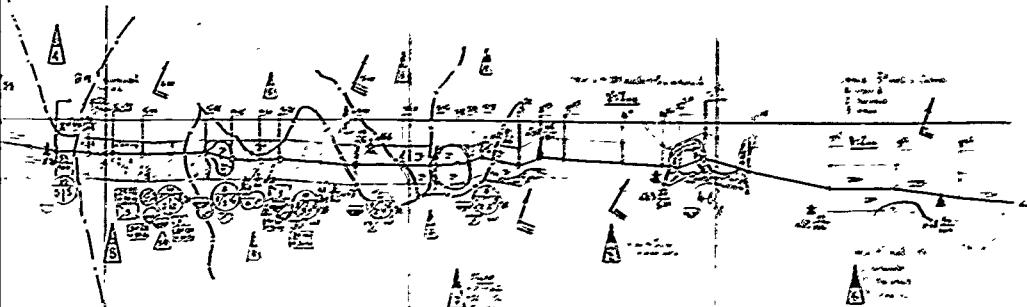


Figure 65 23 October ice map





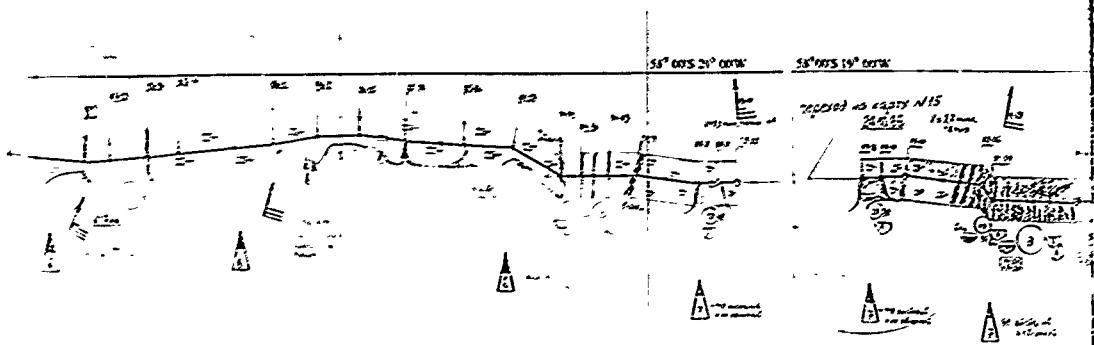


Figure 66 24 October ice map

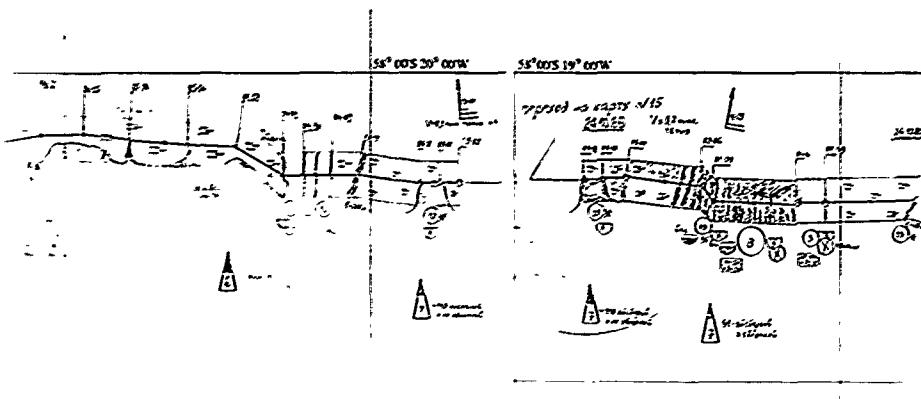
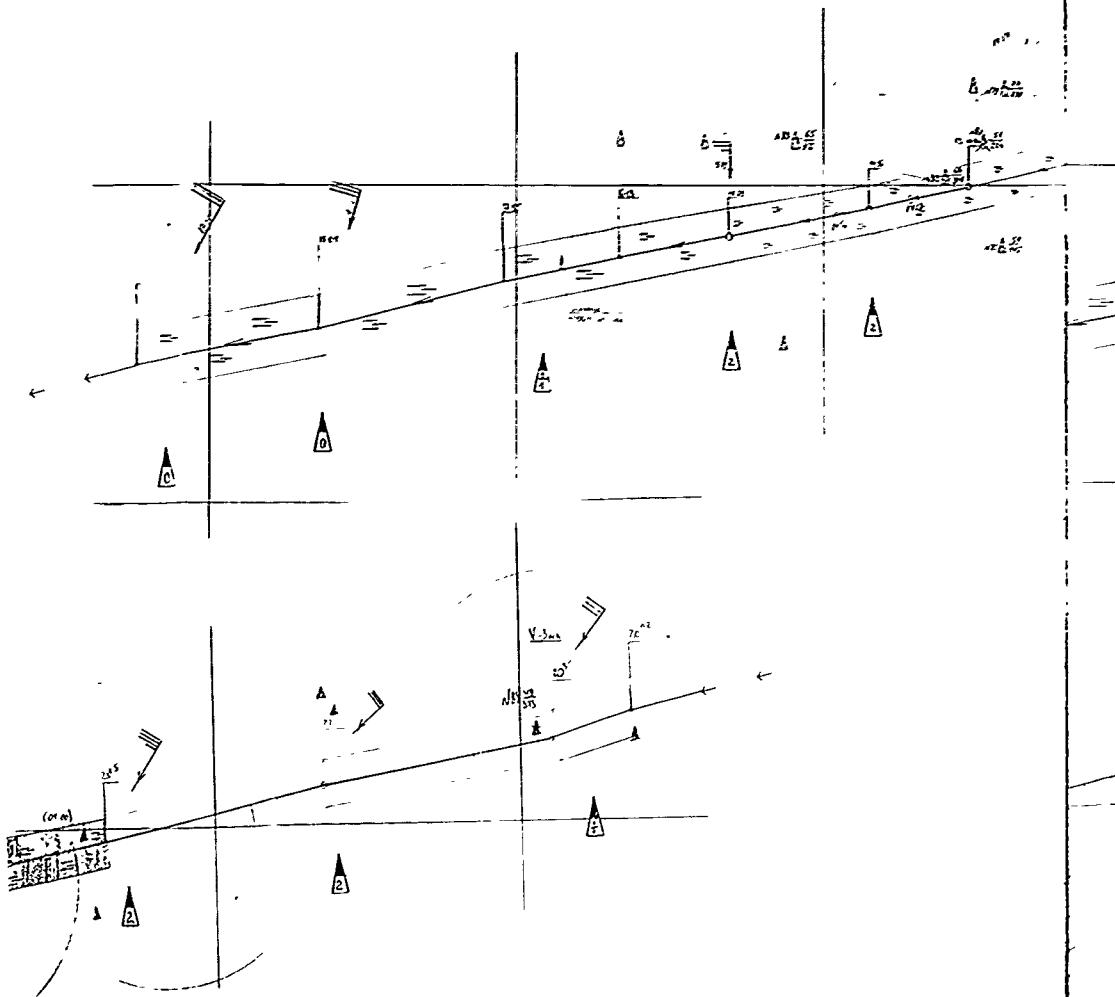
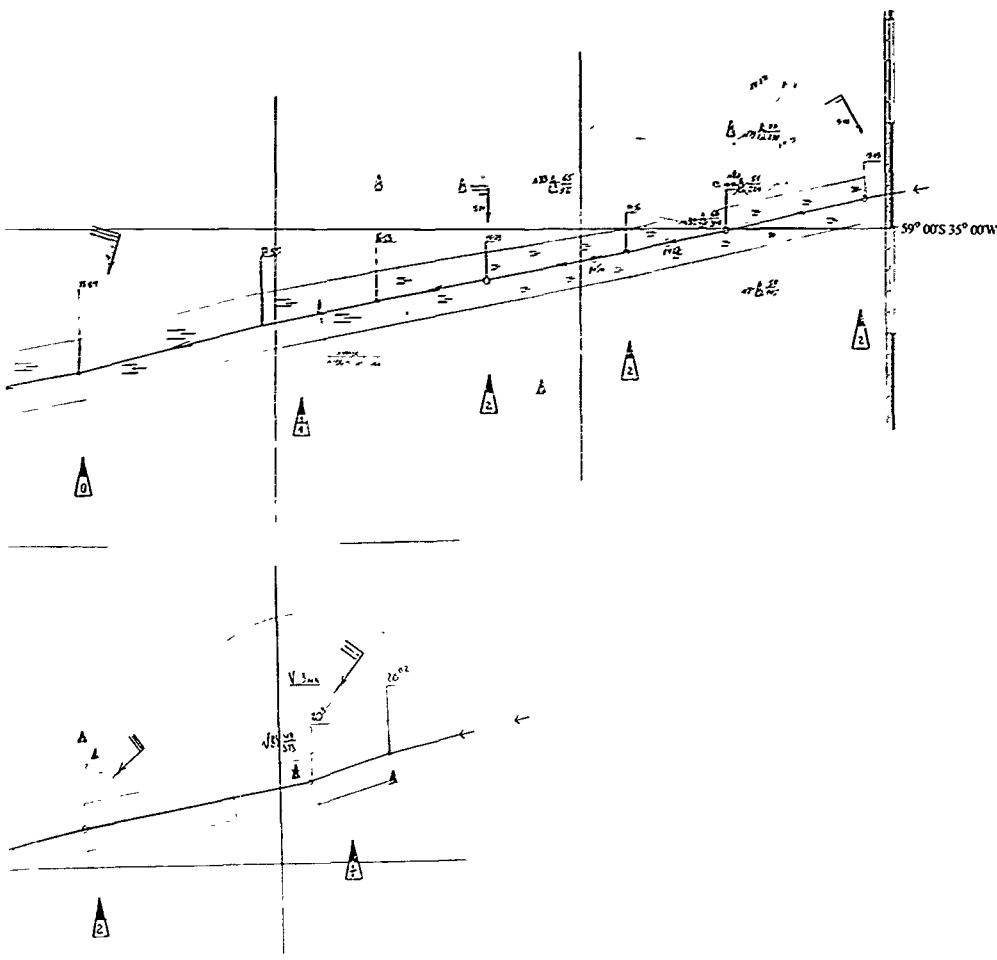


Figure 66 24 October ice map





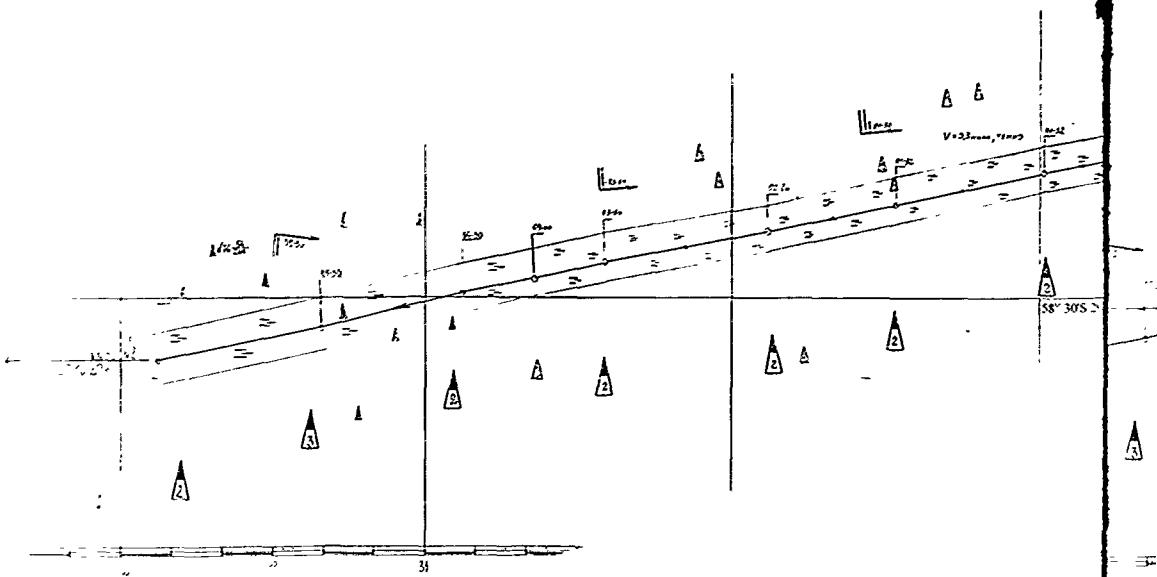


Figure 67. 25 October u/e map

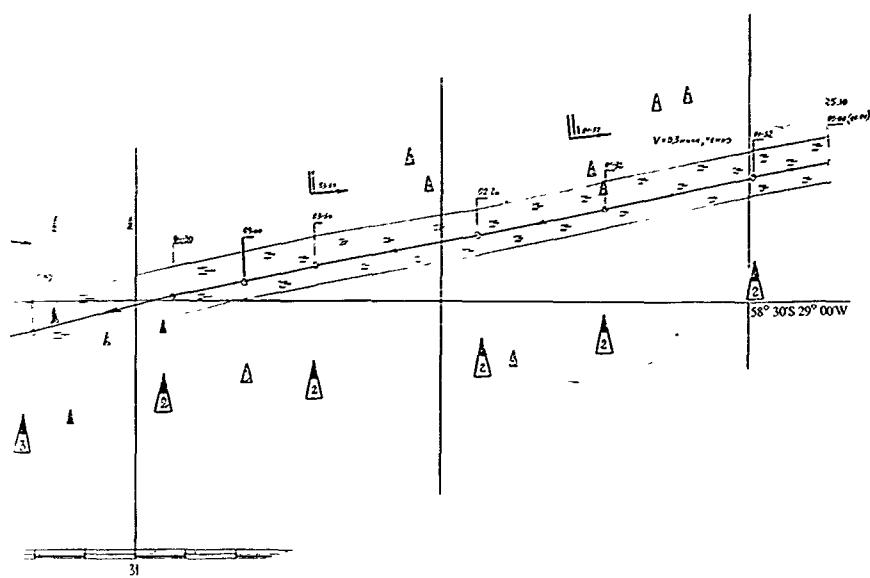
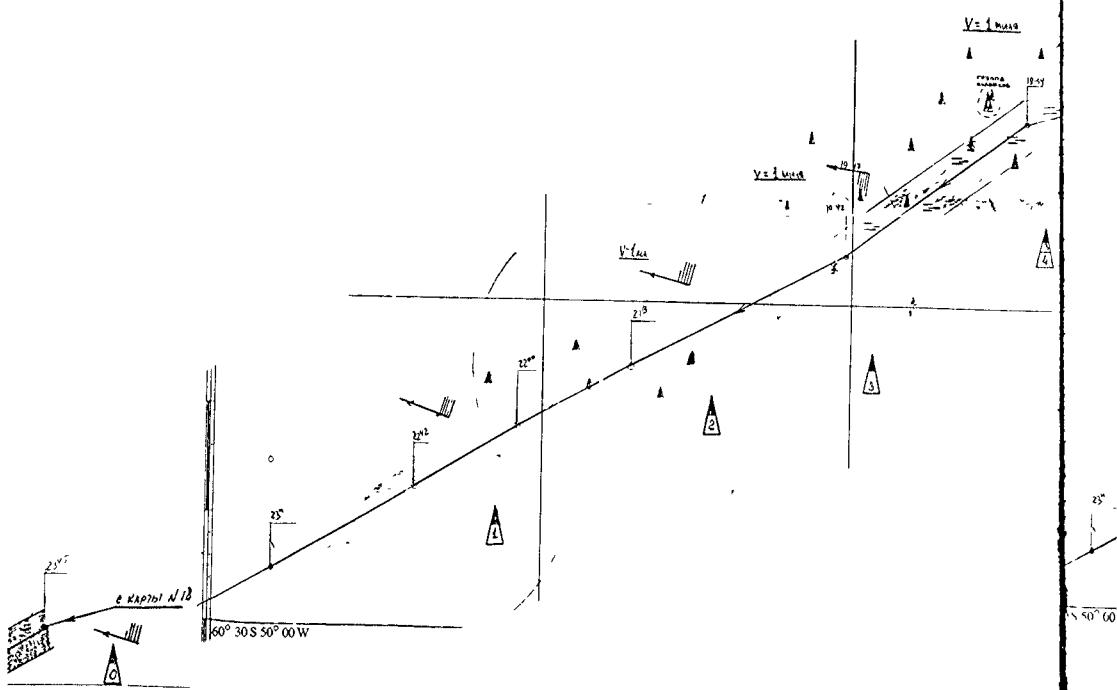
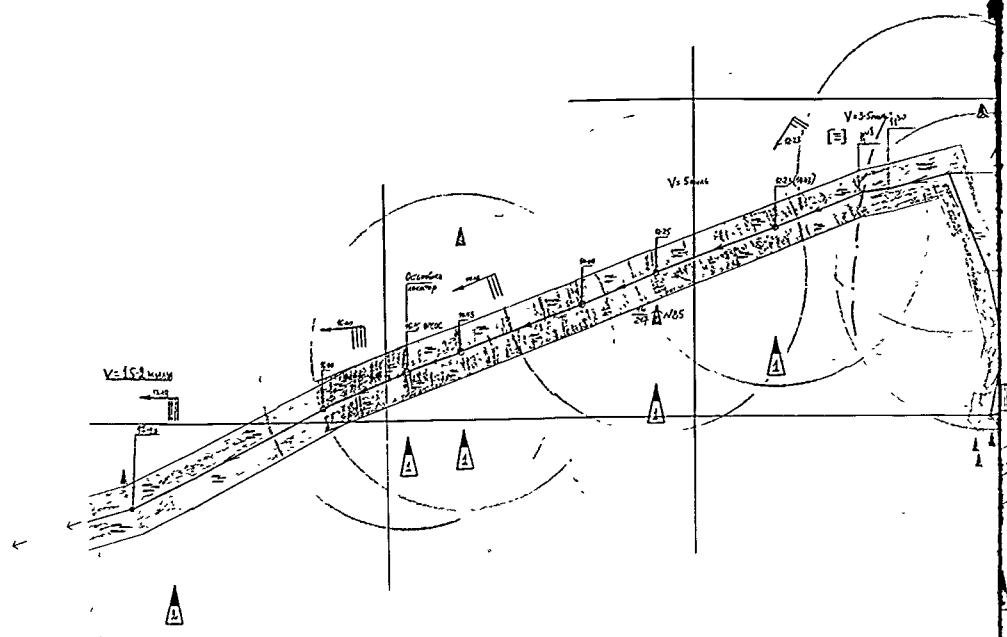
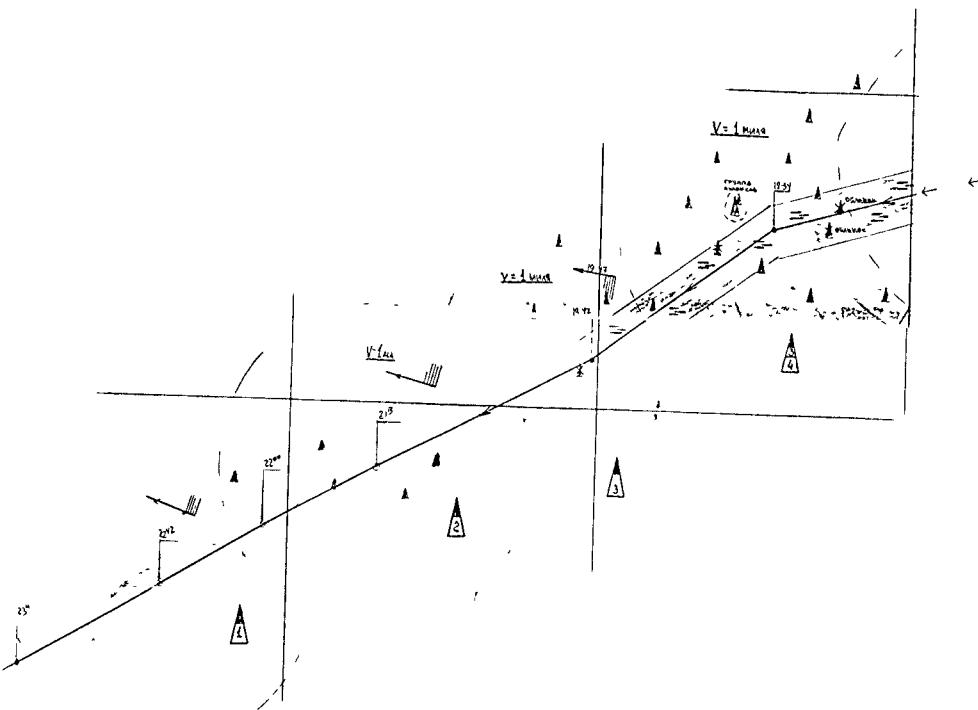
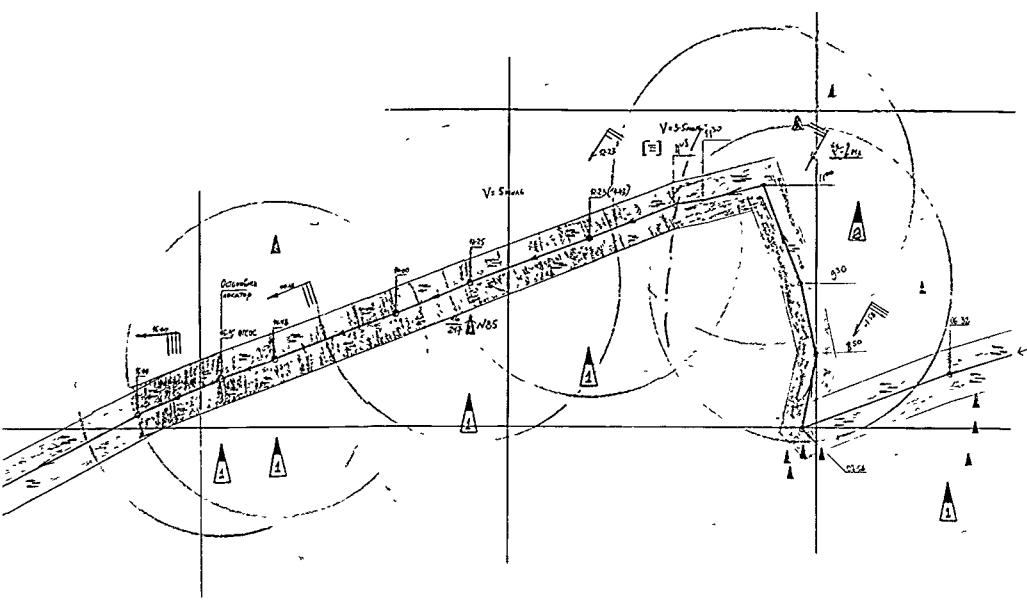


Figure 67 25 October ice map





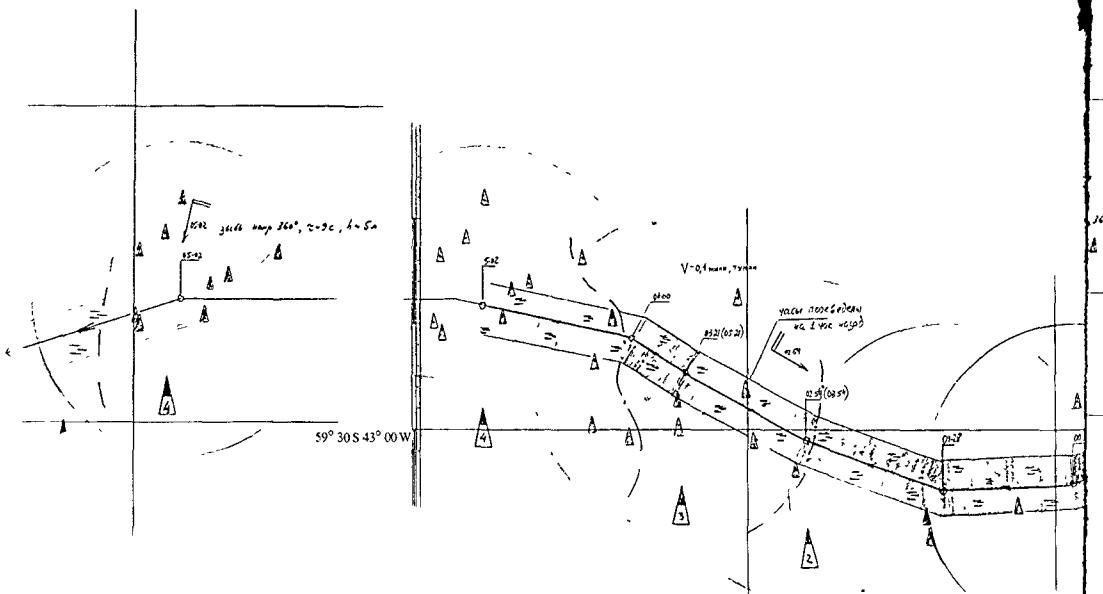


Figure 68 26 October ice map

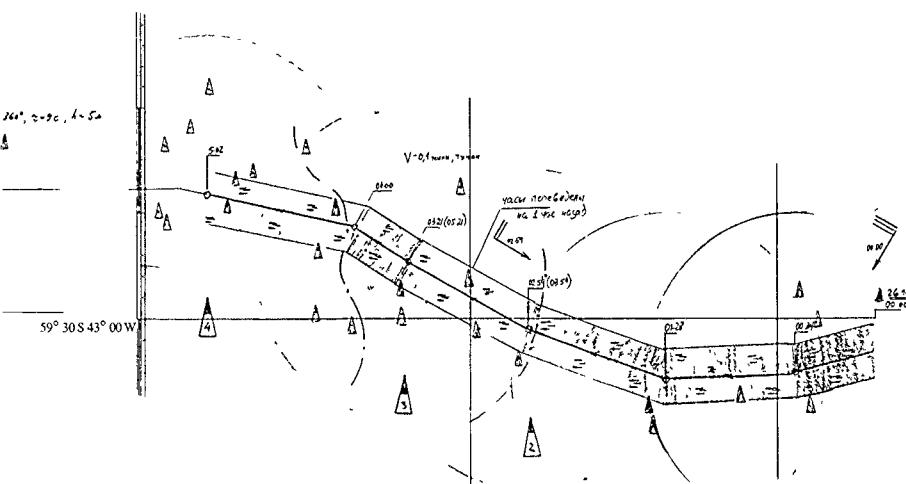
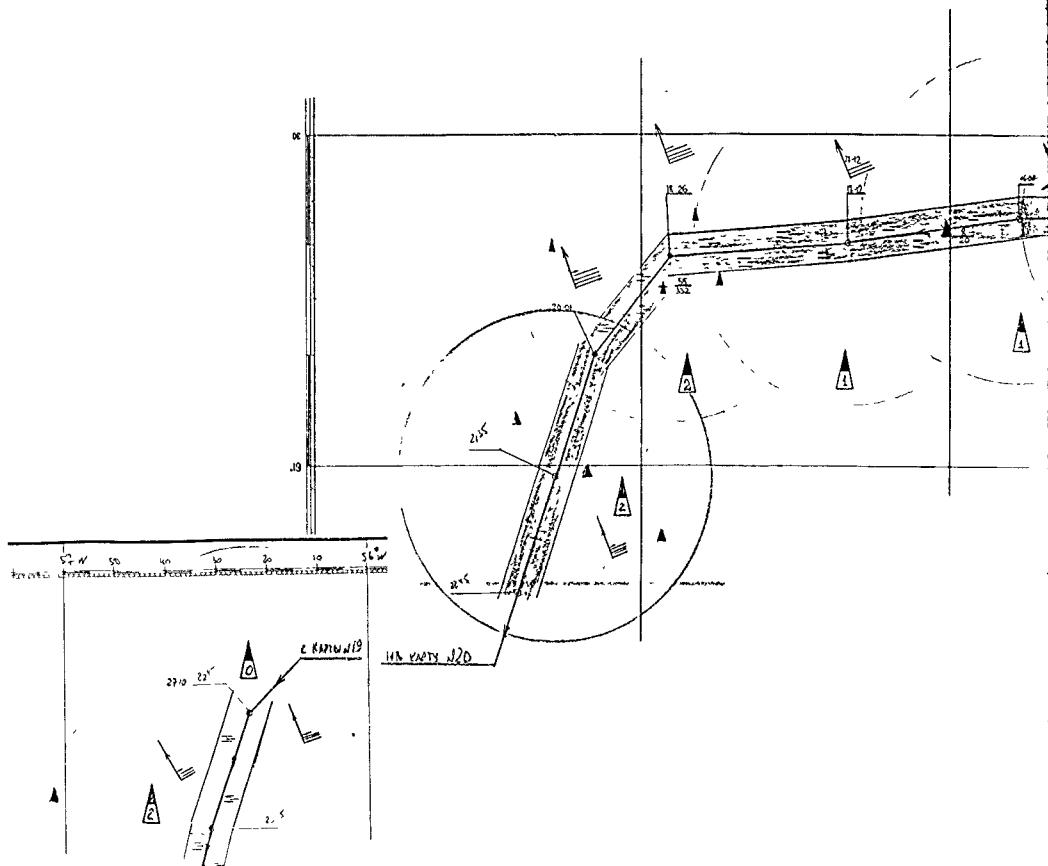
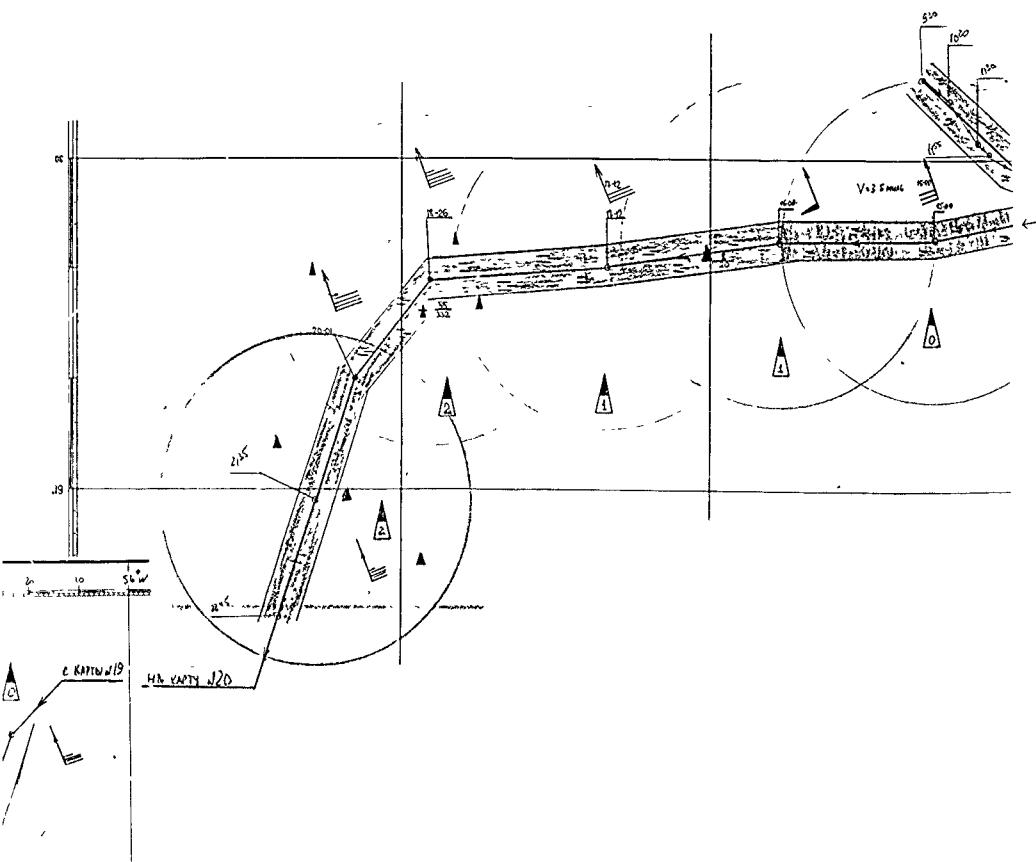


Figure 68 26 October nce map





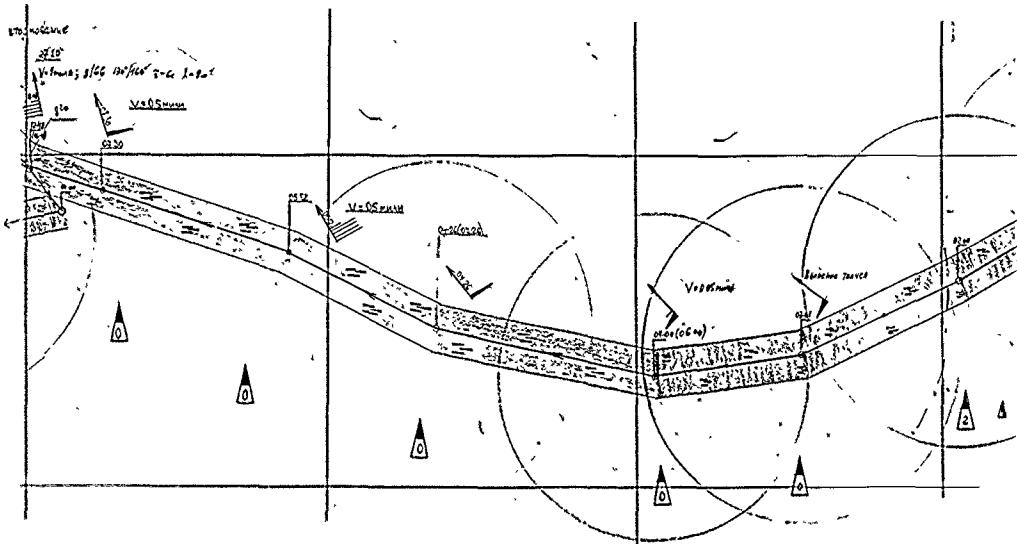


Figure 69. 27 October ice map.

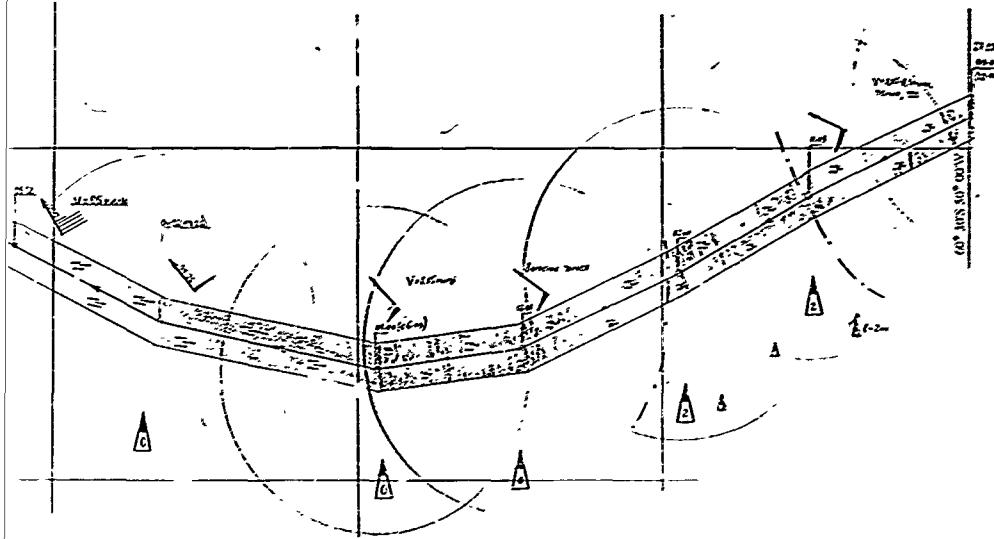


Figure 69 27 October ice map

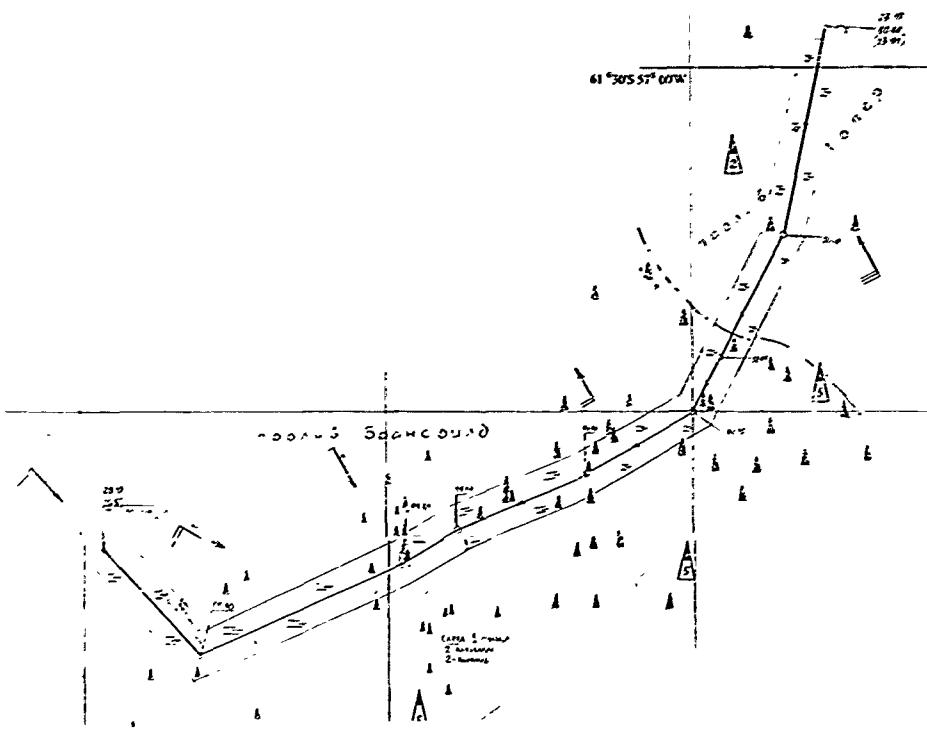


Figure 70 28 October ice map

MAPS-SOVIET SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS

SOVIET SURFACE
PAGE 122
CONCENTRATION

- ③ ③ **Concentrated sea ice**
Compressed pack ice
- ④ ④ **Few compressed ice (concentrations 5 to 8 times)**
Very close pack ice
- ⑤ ⑤ **Compressed ice (concentration = 1 to 3 times)**
Close pack ice
- ⑥ ⑥ **Frequent ice (concentration = 1 to 3 times)**
Open pack ice
- ⑦ ⑦ **Frozen sea ice (concentration = 1 to 3 times)**
Very rare pack ice
- ⑧ ⑧ **Snow-free sea**
Ice free

MAPS-SOVIET SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS

SOVIET SURFACE PAGE 122
CONCENTRATION

5	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

SOVIET SURFACE PAGE 122
CONCENTRATION

SOVIET SURFACE PAGE 122
CONCENTRATION

MAPS-SOVIET SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS

SOVIET SURFACE PAGE 122
CONCENTRATION

- ▲ ▲ **Smooth surface sea**
Sea ridge
- ■ **Ridge sea**

- ▲ ▲ **Concentrated sea**
Ridged sea ridge

SOVIET SURFACE PAGE 122 CONCENTRATION

MAPS-SOVIET SURFACE
CONCENTRATION

MAPS-SOVIET SURFACE CONCENTRATION	MAPS-SOVIET SURFACE CONCENTRATION
1	Level sea
2	Feature depth is greater than the depth of the sea
3	Feature depth is greater than the depth of the sea
4	Feature depth is greater than the depth of the sea
5	Feature depth is greater than the depth of the sea
6	Feature depth is greater than the depth of the sea
7	Feature depth is greater than the depth of the sea
8	Feature depth is greater than the depth of the sea

MAPS-SOVIET SURFACE
CHARACTERISTICS

- ○ **Smooth sea (0.5-2 km)**
Big floe
- ○ **Smooth sea (20-50 km)**
Medium floe
- ○ **Smooth sea (20-50 km)**
Small floe
- ○ **Smooth sea (2-20 km)**
Ice cake
- ✗ ✗ **Terraced sea (2 km)**
Small ice cake
- ○ **Few broken ice**
Ice floes
- ⚡ **Fracture**
Crack
- ← → ← **Craze area**
- ○ **Terraced sea to 5 floes**
Waves or 0 to 5 floes
Horizontal ice (from 0 to 5 parts)
- ▲▲ **Ridge sea**

MAPS-SOVIET SURFACE
CHARACTERISTICS

MAPS-SOVIET SURFACE
CHARACTERISTICS

MAPS-SOVIET SURFACE
CHARACTERISTICS

① ② ③	AVOIDED WIND AREA
[]	REMOVED BIG FLOE REMOVED MEDIUM FLOE NEW ICE
[]	REMOVED DARK NITES
[]	COMMON SEA grey ice
[]	COMMON SEA grey-white ice
[]	TOPPA GLOOMA - thin-first-year ice
[]	TOPPA GLOOMA - medium first-year ice
[]	TOPPA GLOOMA - thick first-year ice
[]	CHARGE AREA big ice

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧
- 50% concentration
- 25% concentration
- 10% concentration
- 5% concentration
- 2% concentration
- 1% concentration
- 0.5% concentration
- 0.2% concentration

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧
- 50% concentration
- 25% concentration
- 10% concentration
- 5% concentration
- 2% concentration
- 1% concentration
- 0.5% concentration
- 0.2% concentration

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧
- 50% concentration
- 25% concentration
- 10% concentration
- 5% concentration
- 2% concentration
- 1% concentration
- 0.5% concentration
- 0.2% concentration

Legend for Soviet ice maps

5			50% MELTING OF CLOUDS DUE TO HEAT FROM SUNSHINE OR RADIATION FROM OTHER ICE FLOE OR LAND. 50% MELTING LEADS TO 10% DECREASE IN THICKNESS.
5 - 6	-	-	60% MELTING OF CLOUDS DUE TO HEAT FROM SUNSHINE OR RADIATION FROM OTHER ICE FLOE OR LAND. 60% MELTING LEADS TO 15% DECREASE IN THICKNESS.
5	(3)	(3)	SUMMER ICE MELTING DUE TO RADIATION OR ICE FLOE TEMP. 50°C
5	(3)	(3)	ICE FLOE TEMP. 50°C
3	x=1	x=1	SUMMER ICE MELTING DUE TO RADIATION OR ICE FLOE TEMP. 50°C
3	30	30	MELTING DUE TO ICE FLOE (30%) & SUMMER RADIATION (30%) & 30% ICE FLOE (30%). ICE FLOE AND SUMMER RADIATION ARE EQUALLY PROFOUND AND NOT ONE IS DOMINANT.
3	1/4-1/2	1/4-1/2	

WATER-ICE YOUTH-AGE	ADULT AGE	IMPERFECTIVE CHARACTERISTIC
---	---	OCCLUDED FLOE NEW RIDGE
---	---	FACE RIDGE RIDGE ON ICE
---	---	CHARACTERS OF WELL-KNOWN RIDGE

---	---	OCCLUDED FLOE NEW RIDGE
---	---	FACE RIDGE RIDGE ON ICE
---	---	CHARACTERS OF WELL-KNOWN RIDGE

IZOMA TOPOGEOGRAFIYA YAZA KROVOSREDNIIY SCALE

IZOMA TOPOGEOGRAFIYA YAZA KROVOSREDNIIY SCALE	IMPERFECTIVE CHARACTERISTIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SURFACE	IZOMA KROVOSREDNIIY SCALE (%) KROVOSREDNIIY SURFACE (%)
60	PERCENTAGE LEVEL ICE	0
60	PERCENTAGE LEVEL ICE PERCENTAGE ICE FLOE LEVEL ICE	0-20
60	PERCENTAGE LEVEL ICE PERCENTAGE ICE FLOE LEVEL ICE	20-40
60	PERCENTAGE LEVEL ICE PERCENTAGE ICE FLOE LEVEL ICE	40-60
60	PERCENTAGE LEVEL ICE PERCENTAGE ICE FLOE LEVEL ICE	60-80
60	PERCENTAGE LEVEL ICE PERCENTAGE ICE FLOE LEVEL ICE	80-100

10 degrees
of ice

ice thickness 9 m

ice age

thickness of 7.12

thickness of 4.12

thickness of 1.12.3

ice age

ice thickness 2 m

ice age

ice thickness 1 m

ice thickness 0.5 m

ice age

ice thickness 0.3 m

ice age

ice thickness 0.2 m

ice age

ice thickness 0.1 m

ice age

ice thickness 0.05 m

ice age

ice thickness 0.03 m

ice age

ice thickness 0.02 m

ice age

ice thickness 0.01 m

ice age

ice thickness 0.005 m

ice age

ice thickness 0.002 m

ice age

ice thickness 0.001 m

ice age

IMPERFECTIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SURFACE	IMPERFECTIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SURFACE	IMPERFECTIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SURFACE
Ice floe surface ice		

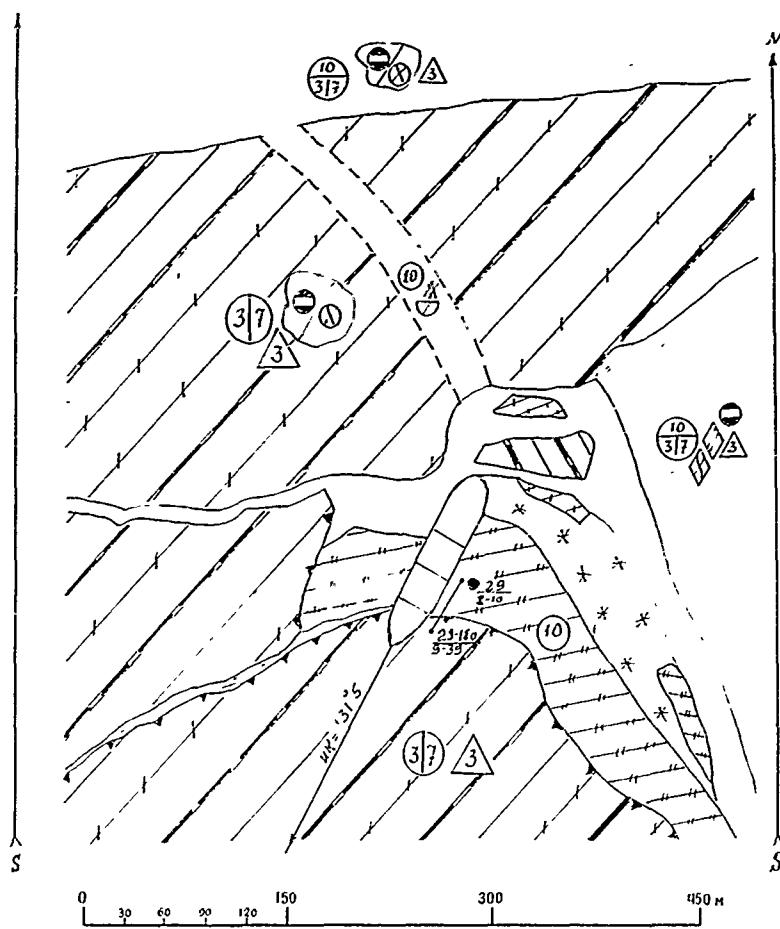
IZOMA TOPOGEOGRAFIYA YAZA DEVELOPMENT

①	②	③	ADULT ICE AREA*
			MAXIMUM ADULT ICE AREA WHICH ARE CLOUD-COVERED ICE AREAS
			TEMPERATURE dark areas
			5
			CLOUD ICE grey ice
			0-5
			CLOUD-CEMENTED ICE grey-white ice
			5-30
			TONED ADULTICE - GROWN ICE SECOND-YEAR ICE CEMENTED ICE CLOUDS REMANENT MEDIUM FIRST-YEAR ICE
			30-70
			CLOUD-CEMENTED ICE CLOUDS REMANENT MEDIUM FIRST-YEAR ICE
			70-100
			TONED ADULTICE - GROWN ICE THICK FIRST-YEAR ICE
			>100
			TONED ADULTICE - GROWN ICE ICE AGE

* 10 square kilometers 4-50% of cloud area, 6-50% of
cloud ice surface area, 8-100% concentration, 4-percentage of
ice age, 8-percentage of young ice
** Toned ice age, light ice age, cloudy ice age
*** Cloud ice age, thick ice age, cloudy ice age
**** Cloud ice age, thick ice age, cloudy ice age
***** Cloud ice age, thick ice age, cloudy ice age

Legend for Soviet ice maps

Legend on page 99.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 14-15 дата: 19 сентября 1989

координаты начала координат конца

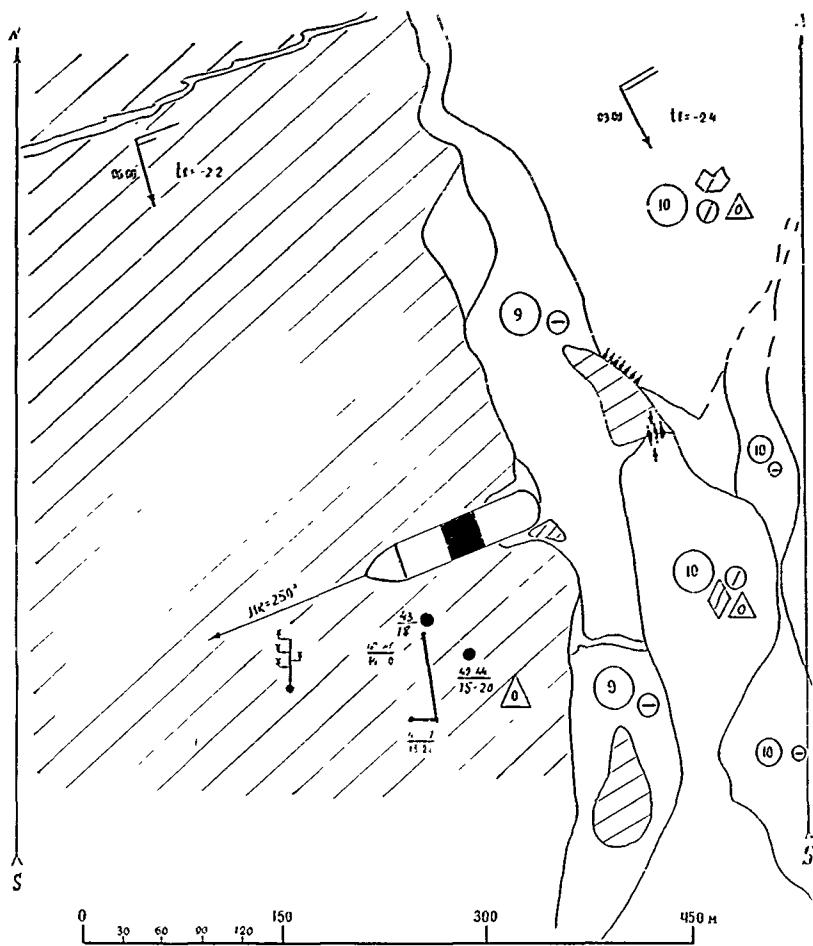
$\varphi = 61^{\circ} 20' 0''$

$\varphi = 61^{\circ} 19' 5''$

$\lambda = 32^{\circ} 51' 0'' \text{ W}$

$\lambda = 32^{\circ} 49' 8'' \text{ W}$

время начала = 15^h30^mвремя конца = 19^h30^mИМТ 14^h30^mСМТ 20^h30^mFigure 7¹ 19 September, ice station 15



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 16 дата: 20 сентября 1989

координаты начала измерений конца

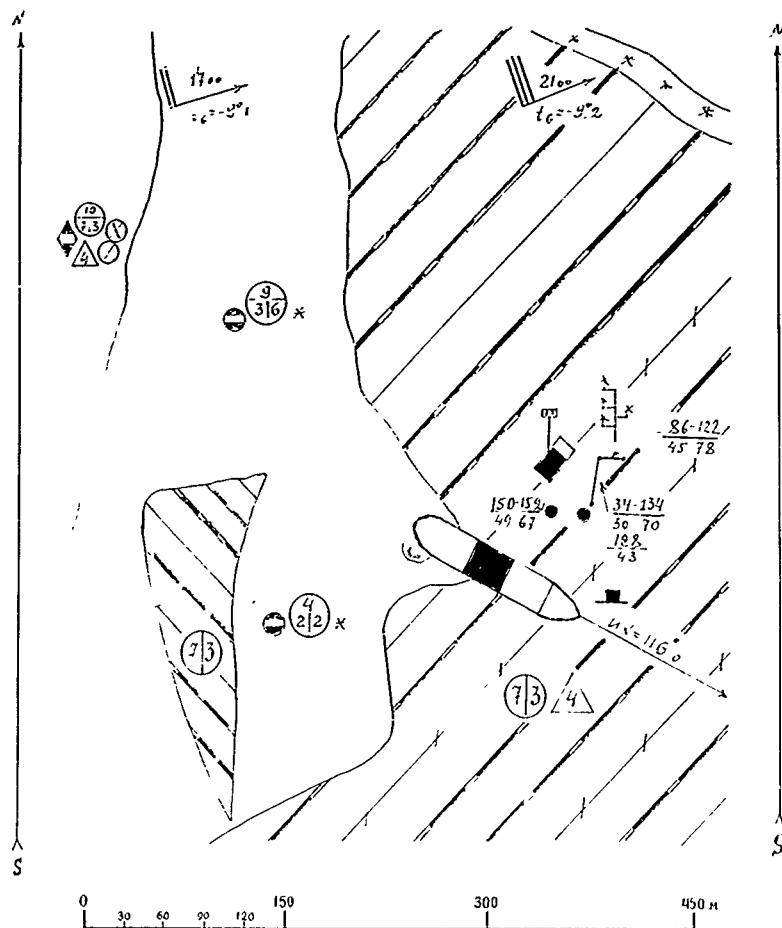
$$\varphi = 62^{\circ}05' S$$

$$\lambda = 31^{\circ}29' W$$

$$11^{\text{ч}}\ 19^{\text{м}}\ 11^{\text{с}}\ 4 = 02^{\text{м}}59^{\text{с}} \\ \text{GMT}\ 00^{\text{м}}59^{\text{с}}$$

$$11^{\text{ч}}\ 19^{\text{м}}\ 11^{\text{с}}\ 9 = 03^{\text{м}}59^{\text{с}} \\ \text{GMT}\ 10^{\text{м}}59^{\text{с}}$$

Figure 72 20 September ice station 16



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Оголенографическая станция № 17 лага 20 сентябрь 1989

координаты начала

$$\varphi = 61^{\circ} 24' 45''$$

$$\lambda = 22^{\circ} 59' 6''$$

брюки и галстук = 16° 45"

GMT 17° 45"

координаты конца

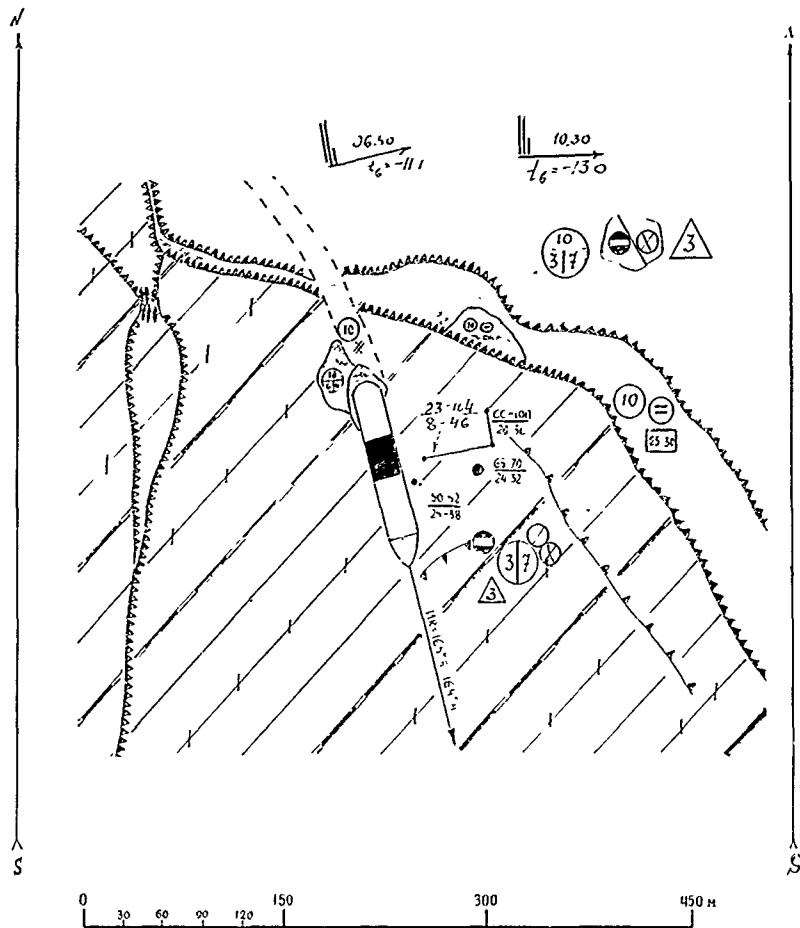
$$\varphi = 62^{\circ} 53' 5''$$

$$\lambda = 22^{\circ} 54' 4''$$

брюки и галстук = 21° 30"

GMT 22° 30"

Figure 73 20 S piebmer ice station 17



ПЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 18 лата. 21 сентября 1989

координаты начала координат конца

$\varphi = 63^{\circ} 57' S$

$\varphi = 63^{\circ} 55' S$

$\lambda = 28^{\circ} 42' W$

$\lambda = 28^{\circ} 50' W$

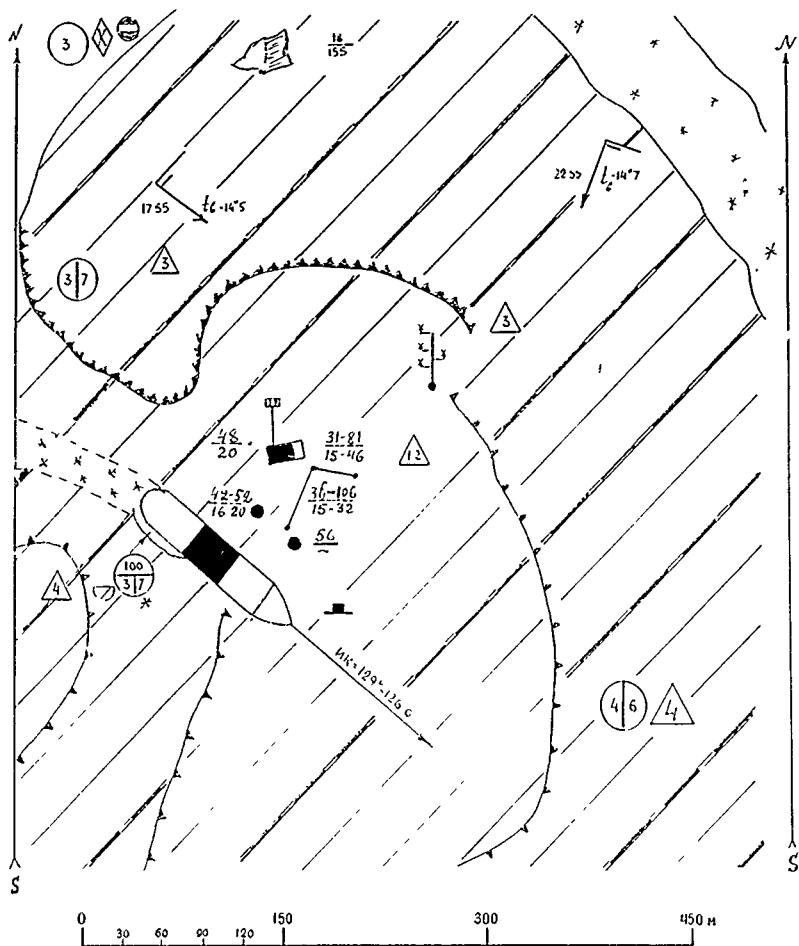
время начала = 05^h45^m

время конца = 10^h30^m

GMT 06^h45^m

GMT 11^h30^m

Figure 74. 21 September ice station 18



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 19 лата 21 сентября 1989

координаты начала

$$\varphi = 64^{\circ} 25' 0''$$

$$\lambda = 27^{\circ} 17' \text{ w}$$

время начала = 17^h55^m

GMT 18^h55^m

координаты конца

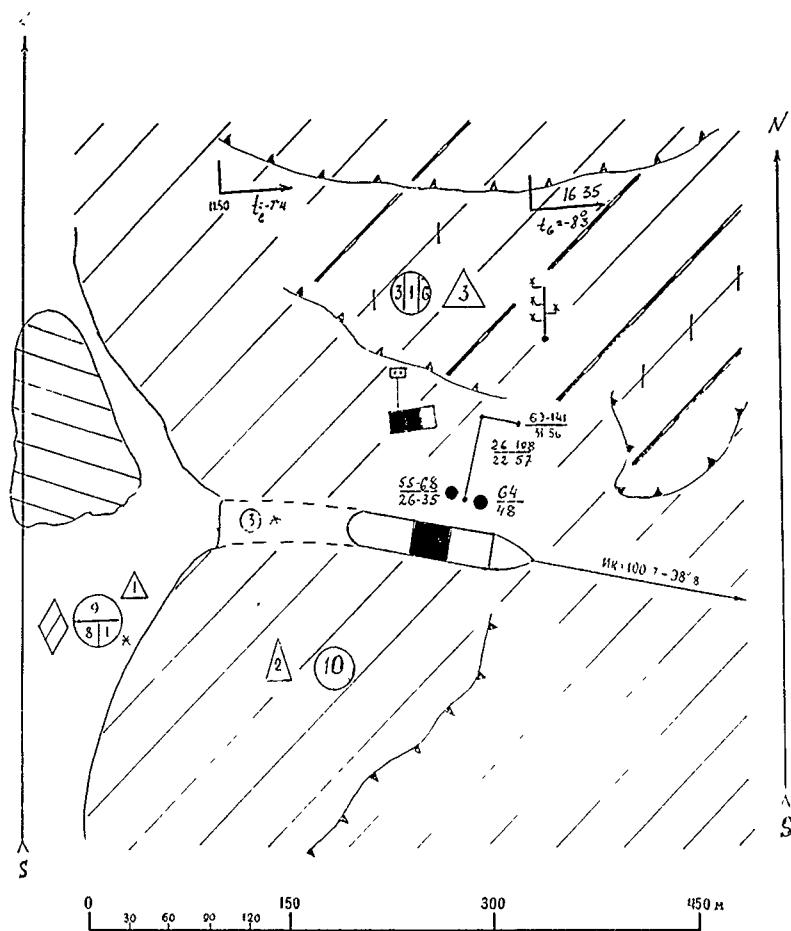
$$\varphi = 64^{\circ} 25' 6''$$

$$\lambda = 27^{\circ} 16' 3' \text{ w}$$

время конца = 22^h55^m

СНГ 23^h55^m

Figure 75 21 September, ice station 19



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 20 июля 22 сентября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 65^{\circ} 12' 25''$$

$$\varphi = 65^{\circ} 11' 15''$$

$$\lambda = 25^{\circ} 37' \text{ew}$$

$$\lambda = 25^{\circ} 33' \text{ew}$$

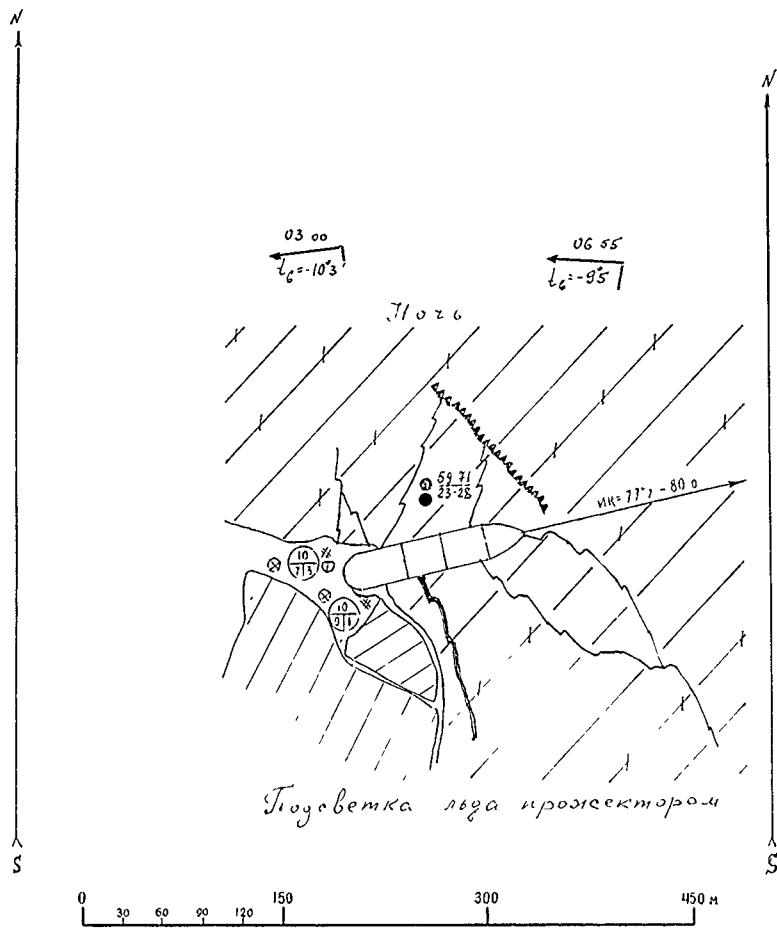
время начала = 11^h50^m

время конца = 16^h35^m

GMT 12^h50^m

GMT 17^h35^m

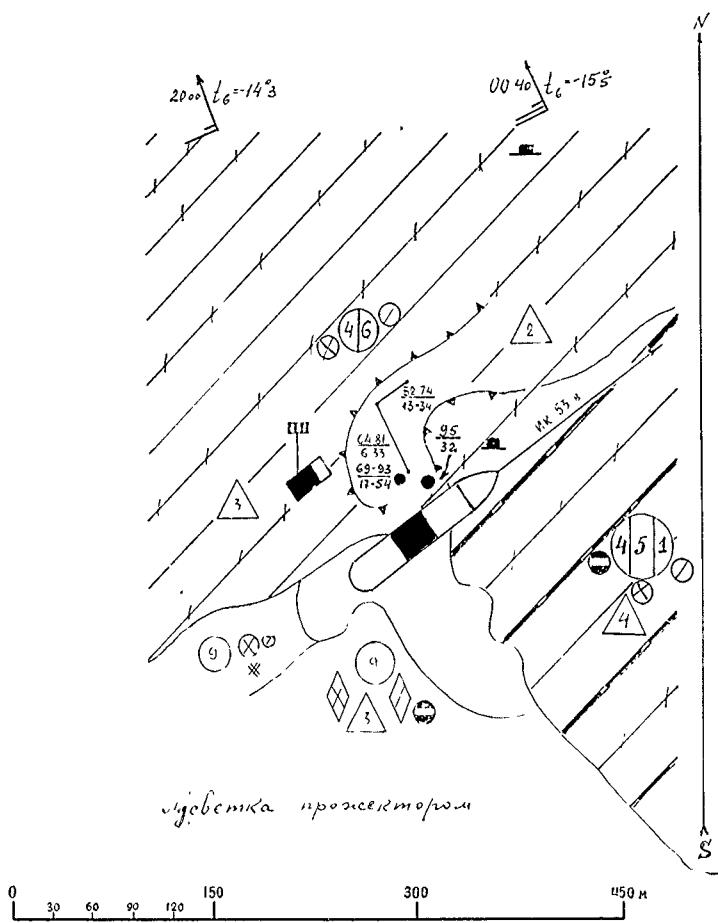
Figure 76 22 September, ice station 20



ПРОФИЛЬ ЛЬДА

Дата 23 сентября 1989
 Место измерения № 1
 Родина на льде
 $\varphi = 68^{\circ}57'N$
 $\lambda = 24^{\circ}17'W$
 Высота над уровнем моря
 $h = 0^{\circ}57'$
 Время измерения
 GMT 07^h55^m

Figure 77 23 September ice station 21



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 22 дата: 23-24 сентября 1989

координаты начала

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 42' \text{ с.}$$

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 40' \text{ с.}$$

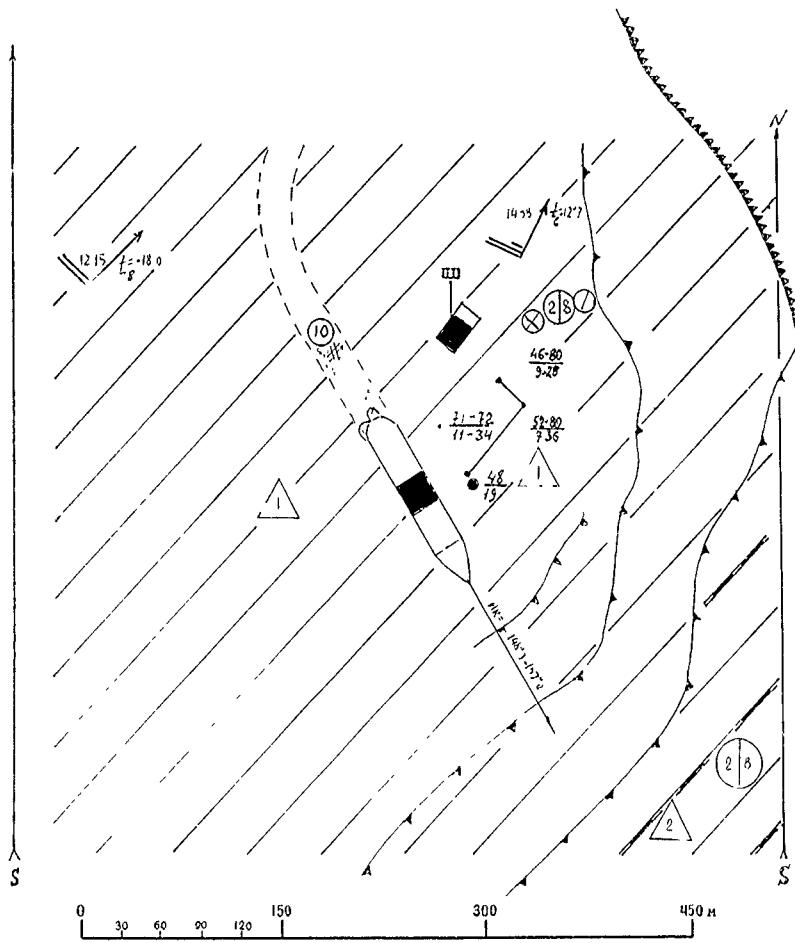
время начала = 20^h00'^m

время конца = 00^h40'^m

GMT 21^h06'^m

GMT 01^h40'^m

Figure 78 23-24 September ice station 22



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 23 дата 24 сентября 1989

координаты начала

$$\Psi = 67^{\circ} 22' 9''$$

координаты конца

$$\Psi = 67^{\circ} 20' 5''$$

$$\lambda = 21^{\circ} 19' 9'' \text{ w}$$

$$\lambda = 21^{\circ} 18' 9'' \text{ w}$$

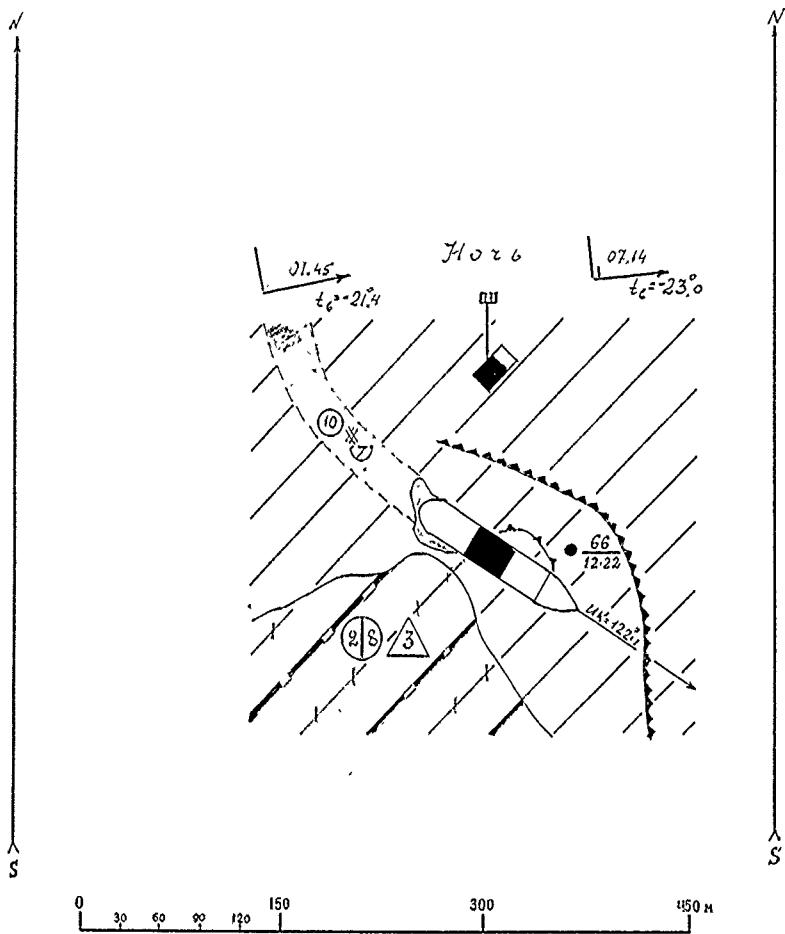
ВРЕМЯ НАЧАЛА = 10"15"

ВРЕМЯ КОНЦА = 13"54"

GMT 11"15"

GMT 13"58"

Figure 19. 24 September, ice station 23



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 24 дата: 25 сентября 1989

координаты начала координаты конца

$$\Psi = 68^{\circ}00' s$$

$$\Psi = 67^{\circ}59' 2 s$$

$$\lambda = 19^{\circ}57' 4 w$$

$$\lambda = 19^{\circ}57' 3 w$$

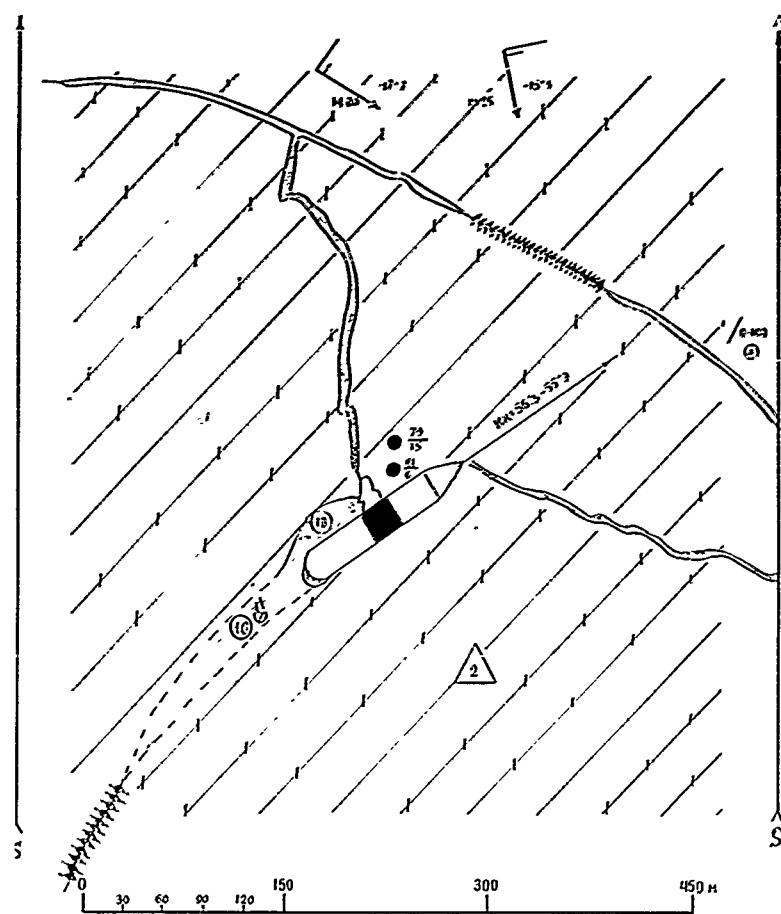
время начала = 01^h35^m

время конца = 01^h14^m

GMT 02^h55^m

GMT 03^h14^m

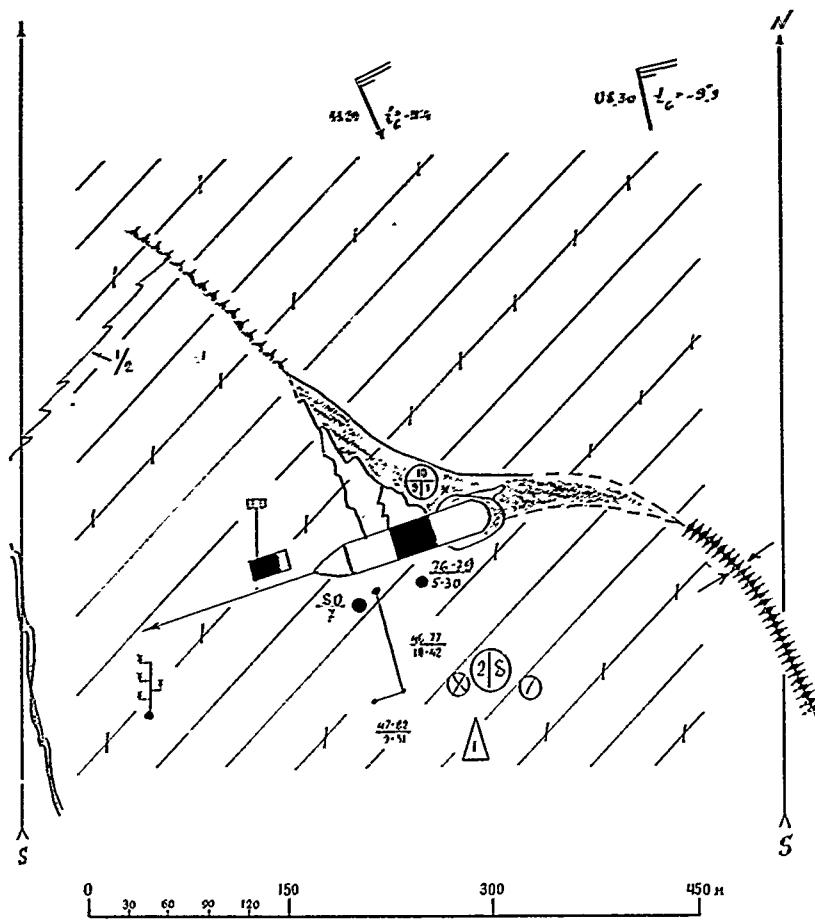
Figure 80. 25 September, ice station 24.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 25 дата: 25 сентября 1989
 координаты начала координаты конца
 $\Psi = 67^{\circ}50' S$ $\Psi = 67^{\circ}50' S$
 $\lambda = 18^{\circ}46' W$ $\lambda = 18^{\circ}45' S W$
 время начала = 14^h00^m время конца = 15^h25^m
 СМГ 15^h00^m СМГ 16^h25^m

Figure 81. 25 September, ice station 25.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 26 дата: 26 сентября 1989

координаты начала

$$\varphi = 67^{\circ} 40' 6''$$

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 67^{\circ} 43' 5''$$

$$\lambda = 17^{\circ} 36' 4''$$

$$\lambda = 17^{\circ} 32' 2''$$

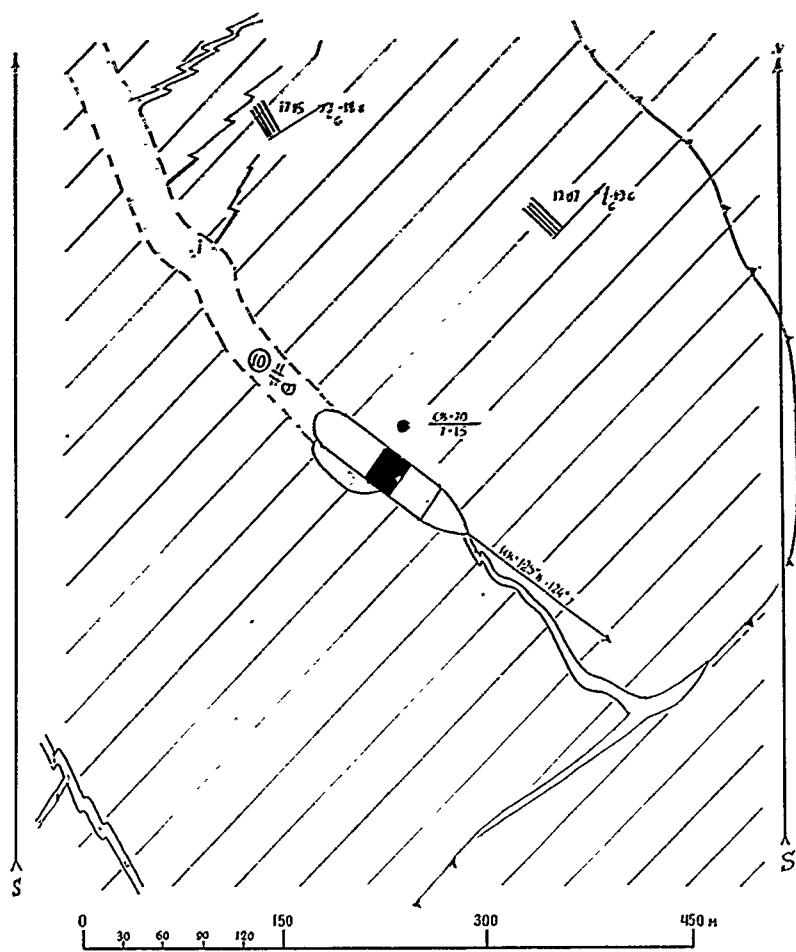
время начала = 03^h 20^m

время конца = 08^h 30^m

GMT 04^h 20^m

GMT 09^h 30^m

Figure 82. 26 September, ice station 26.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 27 дата: 26 сентября 1989

координаты начала координат конца

$$\varphi = 67^{\circ} 30' s$$

$$\varphi = 67^{\circ} 28' s$$

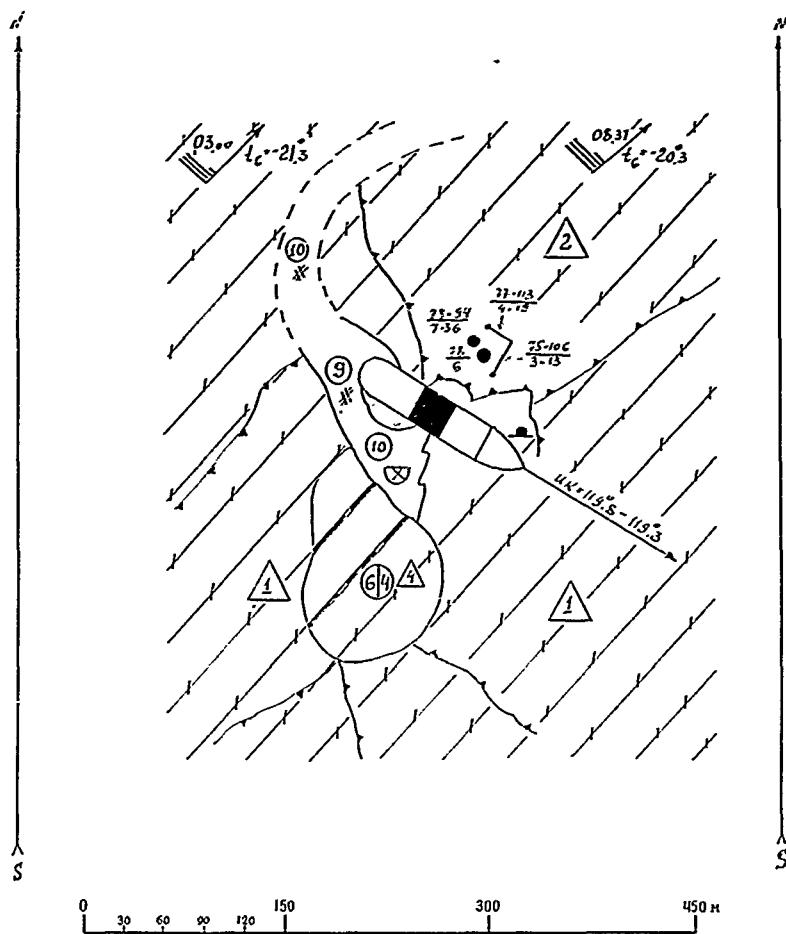
$\lambda = 16^{\circ} 18' w$
время начала = $17^h 45^m$

$\lambda = 16^{\circ} 15' w$
время конца = $19^h 07^m$

GMT $18^h 45^m$

GMT $20^h 07^m$

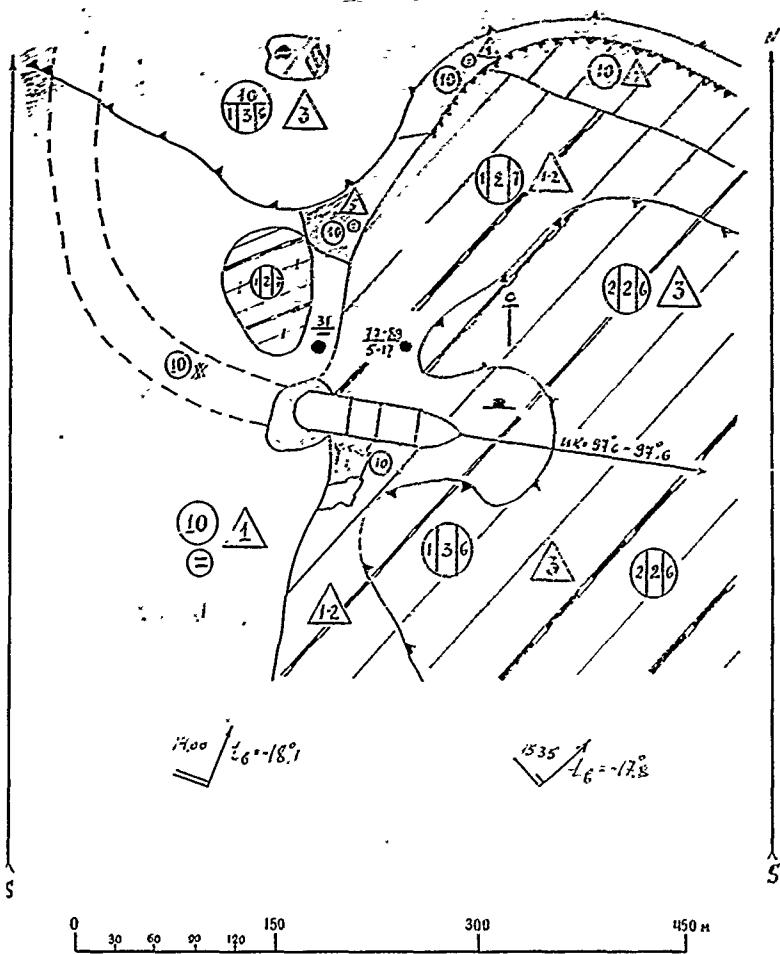
Figure 83. 26 September, ice station 27.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 28 дата: 27 сентября 1989
 координаты начала координат конца
 $\varphi = 67^{\circ} 21' 4''$ $\varphi = 67^{\circ} 18' 0''$
 $\lambda = 15^{\circ} 02' 1''w$ $\lambda = 14^{\circ} 59' 0''w$
 время начала = 05^h 00^m время конца = 08^h 37^m
 GMT 04^h 00^m GMT 09^h 37^m

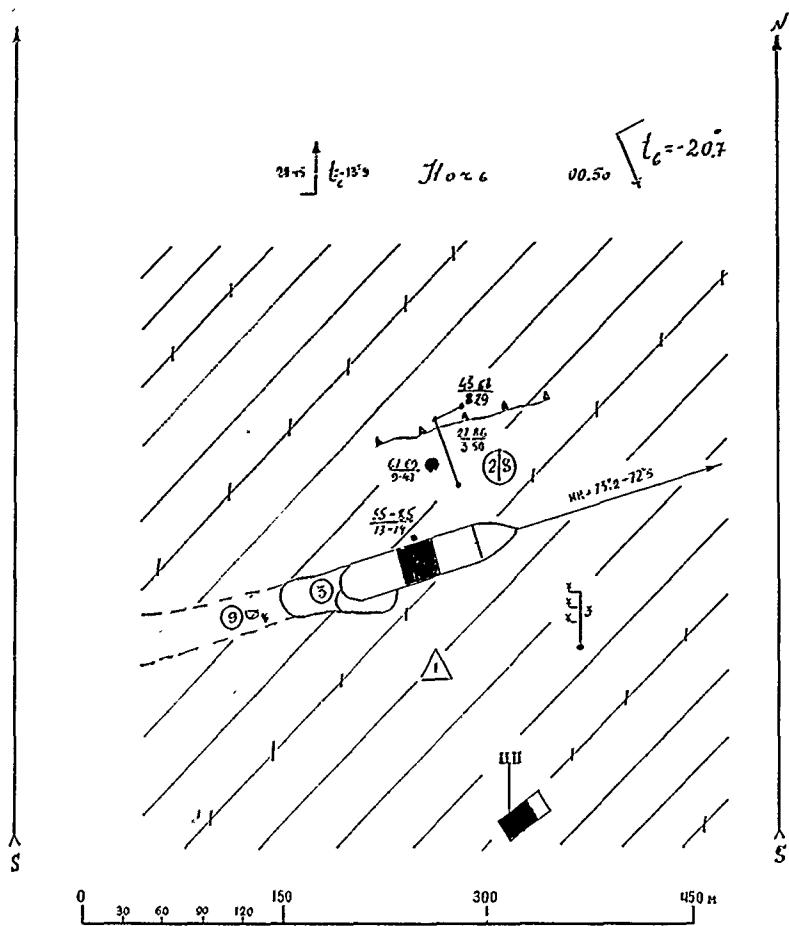
Figure 84, 27 September, ice station 28.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 29 дата: 27 сентября 1989
 координаты начала координат конца
 $\Phi = 67^{\circ} 11' 3''$ $\Phi = 67^{\circ} 09' 8''$
 $\lambda = 13^{\circ} 54'.0''$ $\lambda = 13^{\circ} 55'.0''$
 время начала = $14^h 00'm$ время конца = $15^h 45'm$
 GMT $15^h 00'm$ GMT $16^h 43'm$

Figure 85. 27 September, ice station 29.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 30 дата: 27-28 сентябрь 1989

координаты начала координат конца

$$\varphi = 67^{\circ}02'5''$$

$$\varphi = 67^{\circ}02',5''$$

$$\lambda = 12^{\circ}45'9''W$$

$$\lambda = 12^{\circ}44'4''W$$

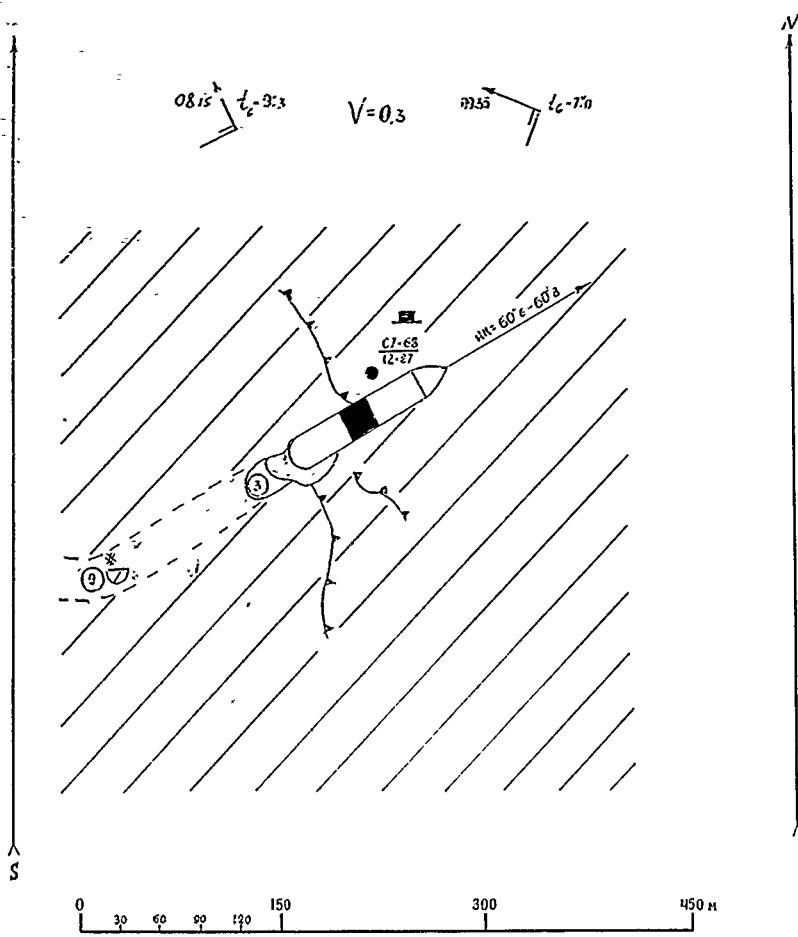
время начала = 20^h40^m

время конца = 00^h54^m

СМТ 21^h40^m

БИГ 01^h54^m

Figure 86. 27-28 September, ice station 30.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 31 дата: 28 сентября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 52' S$$

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 2' S$$

$$\lambda = 11^{\circ} 28,0 W$$

$$\lambda = 11^{\circ} 26' W$$

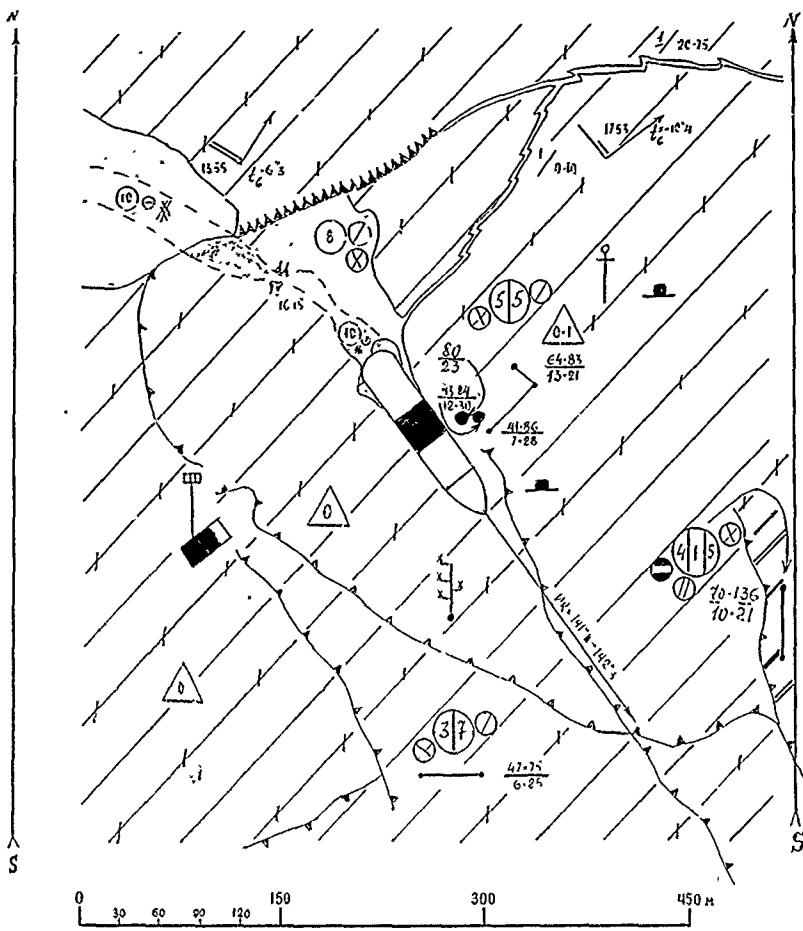
время начала = 08^h15^m

время конца = 09^h55^m

CMT 08^h15^m

CMT 10^h55^m

Figure 87. 28 September, ice station 31.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 32 дата: 28 сентября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 41' 4''$$

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 38' 5''$$

$$\lambda = 10^{\circ} 17' 6'' \text{W}$$

$$\lambda = 10^{\circ} 14' 6'' \text{W}$$

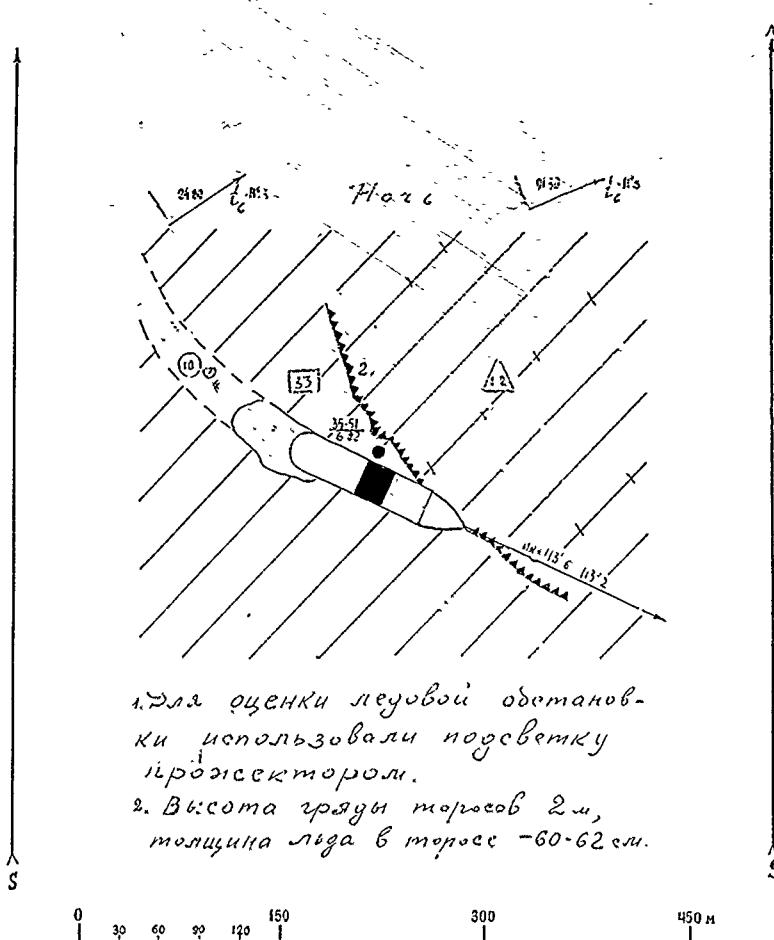
время начала = 14^h10^m

время конца = 17^h53^m

GMT 14^h30^m

GMT 16^h53^m

Figure 88. 28 September, ice station 32.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция №: 33 дата: 29 сентября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 31' 6'' \text{ с}$$

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 31' 5'' \text{ с}$$

$$\lambda = 09^{\circ} 01' 7'' \text{ в}$$

$$\lambda = 09^{\circ} 01' 6'' \text{ в}$$

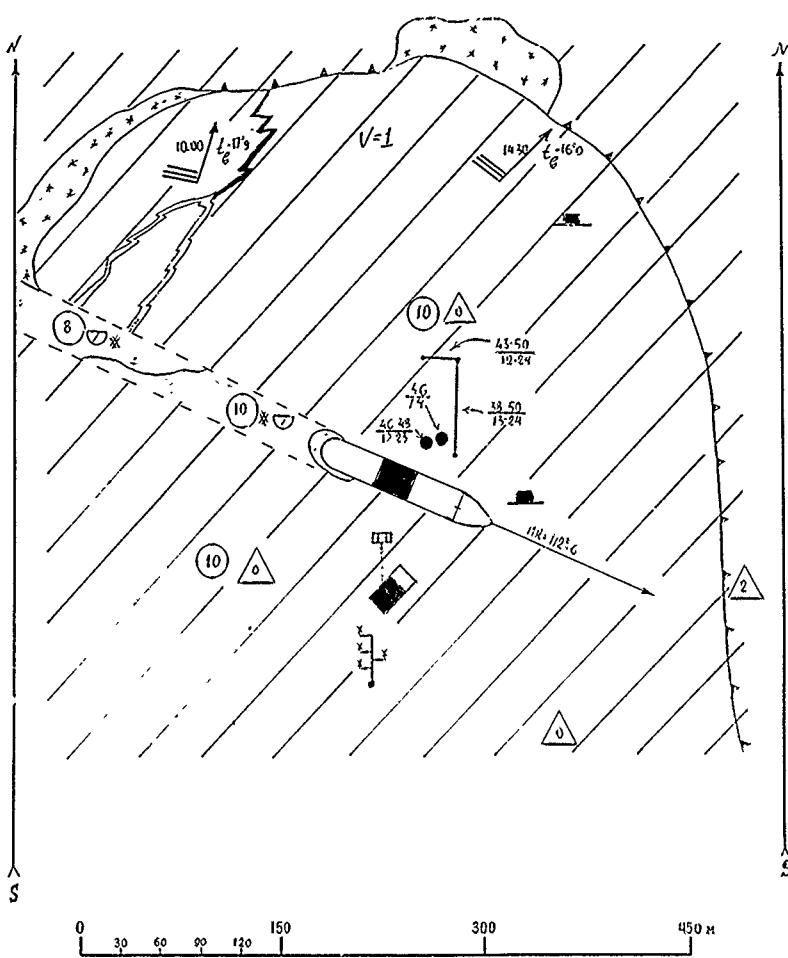
время начала = 00^h00^m

время конца = 01^h40^m

GMT 01^h00^m

GMT 02^h40^m

Figure 89. 29 September, ice station 33.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция №: 34 дата: 29 сентября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 21' s$$

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 18' s$$

$$\lambda = 07^{\circ} 46' w$$

$$\lambda = 07^{\circ} 46' s$$

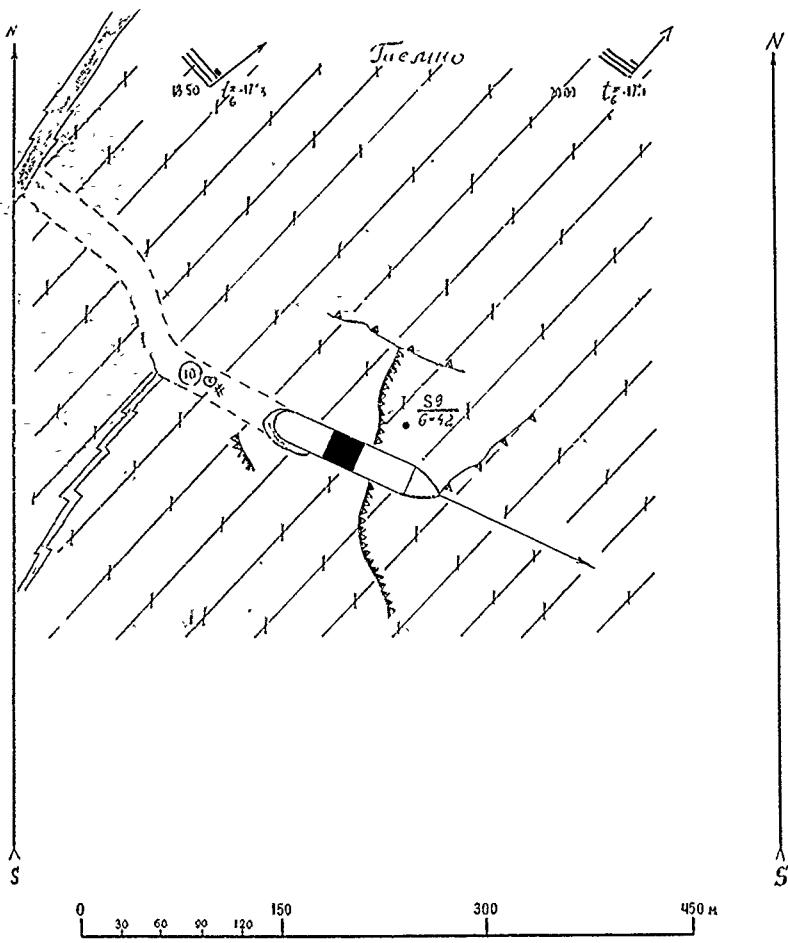
время начала = 10^k 00"

время конца = 14^k 30"

GMT 10^k 00"

GMT 14^k 30"

Figure 90. 29 September, ice station 34.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 35 дата: 29 сентября 1989
координаты начала координаты конца

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 10' s$$

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 10' s$$

$$\lambda = 06^{\circ} 44' w$$

$$\lambda = 06^{\circ} 44' w$$

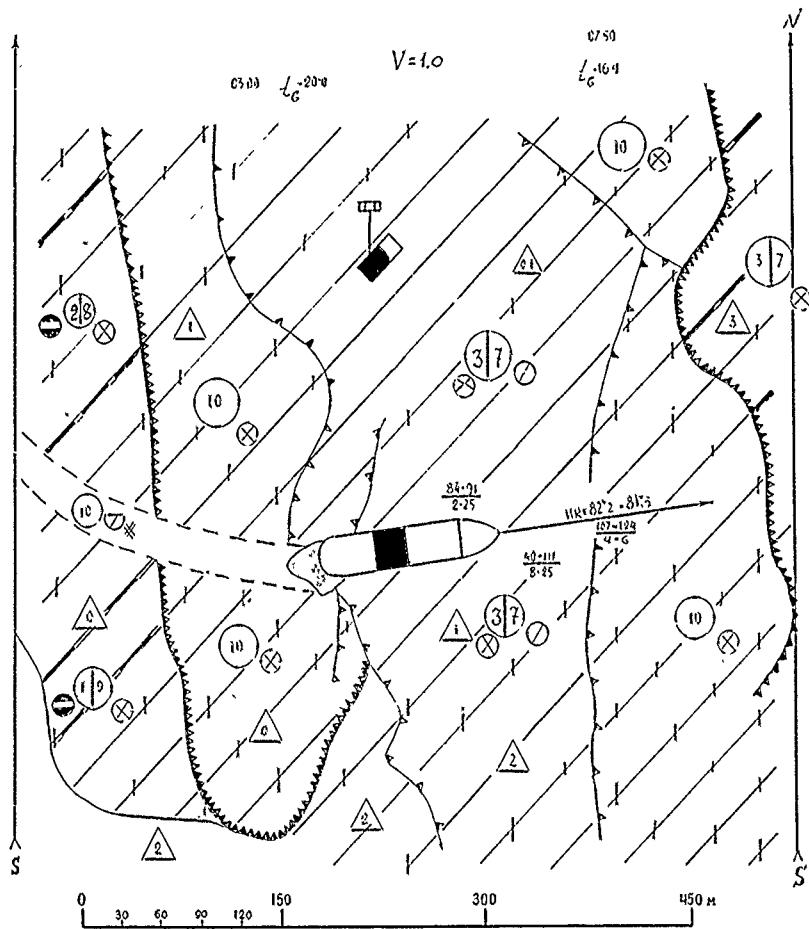
время начала = 18^h50^m

время конца = 20^h00^m

GMT 18^h50^m

GMT 20^h00^m

Figure 91. 29 September, ice station 35.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 36 дата: 30 сентября 1989
координаты начала координаты конца

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 02' s$$

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 00' s$$

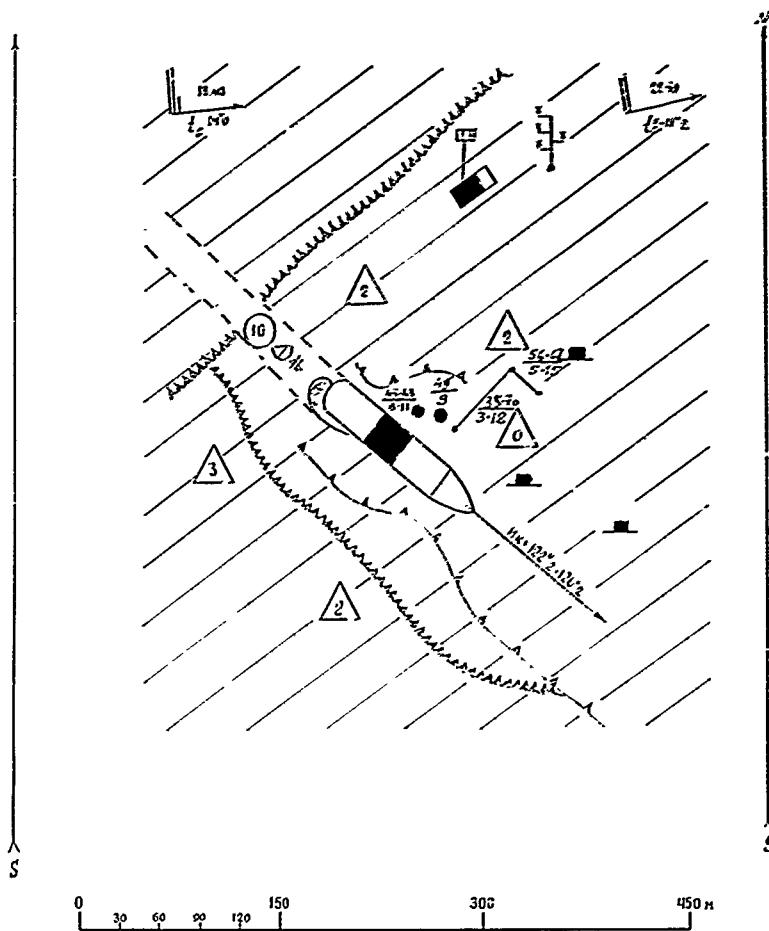
$\lambda = 05^{\circ} 54' w$
время начала = $05^h 30^m$

$\lambda = 05^{\circ} 29' w$
время конца = $07^h 50^m$

GMT $05^h 30^m$

GMT $07^h 50^m$

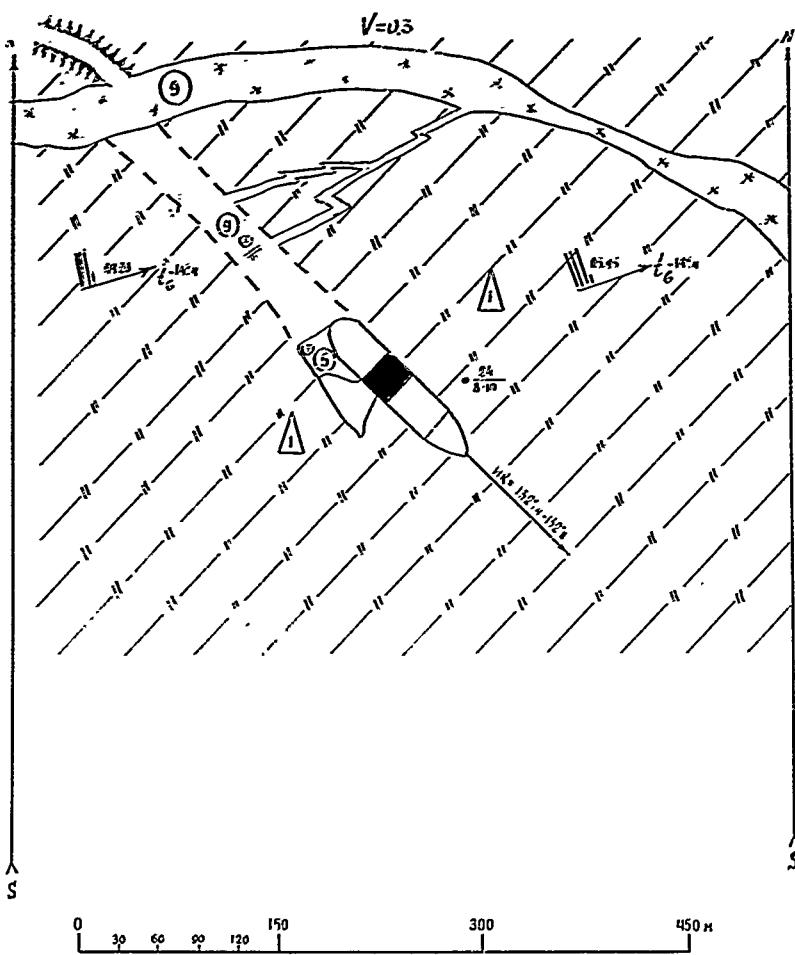
Figure 92. 30 September, ice station 36.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 38 дата: 30 сентября 1989
 координаты начала координаты конца
 $\varphi = 65^{\circ} 42' \text{ с}$ $\varphi = 65^{\circ} 41' \text{ с}$
 $\lambda = 03^{\circ} 21' \text{ в}$ $\lambda = 03^{\circ} 15' \text{ в}$
 время начала = $18^h 40'm$ время конца = $22^h 50'm$
 GMT $18^h 40'm$ GMT $22^h 50'm$

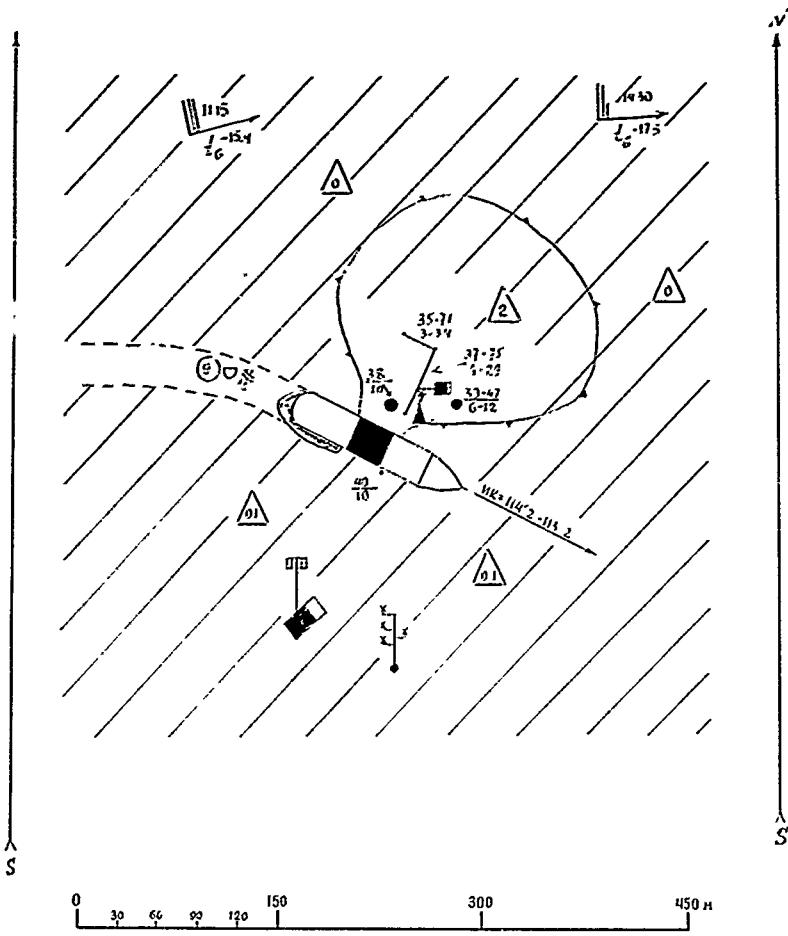
Figure 93. 30 September, ice station 38.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 39 дата: 1 октября 1989
 координаты начала координаты конца
 $\varphi = 65^{\circ}32'2''s$ $\varphi = 65^{\circ}31'3''s$
 $\lambda = 02^{\circ}07'w$ $\lambda = 02^{\circ}05'3''w$
 время начала = 04^h20^m время конца = 05^h45^m
 ГМТ 04^h20^m ГМТ 05^h45^m

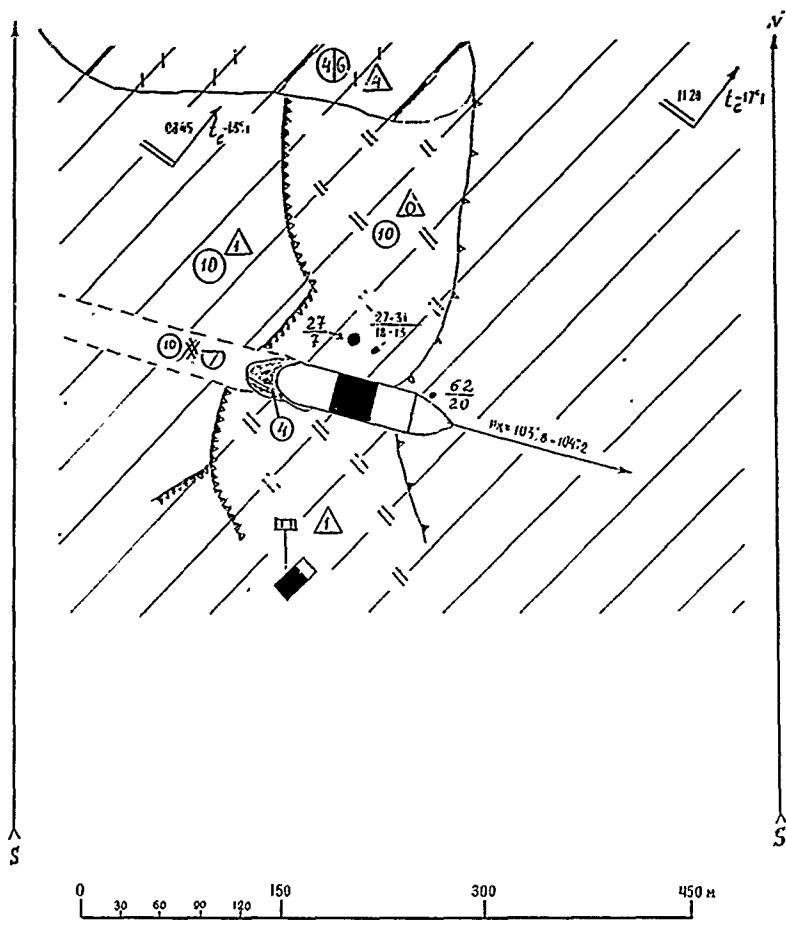
Figure 94. 1 October, ice station 39.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 40 дата: 1 октября 1989
 координаты начала координаты конца
 $\varphi = 65^{\circ} 21' 9'' S$ $\varphi = 65^{\circ} 20' 5'' S$
 $\lambda = 01^{\circ} 00' 7'' W$ $\lambda = 00^{\circ} 55' 2'' W$
 время начала = 11^h15^m время конца = 14^h30^m
 GMT 11^h15^m GMT 14^h30^m

Figure 95. 1 October, ice station 40.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 43 дата: 2 октября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 64^{\circ} 59' 8''$$

$$\varphi = 64^{\circ} 58' 8''$$

$$\lambda = 02^{\circ} 59' 7'' \epsilon$$

$$\lambda = 03^{\circ} 00' 5'' \epsilon$$

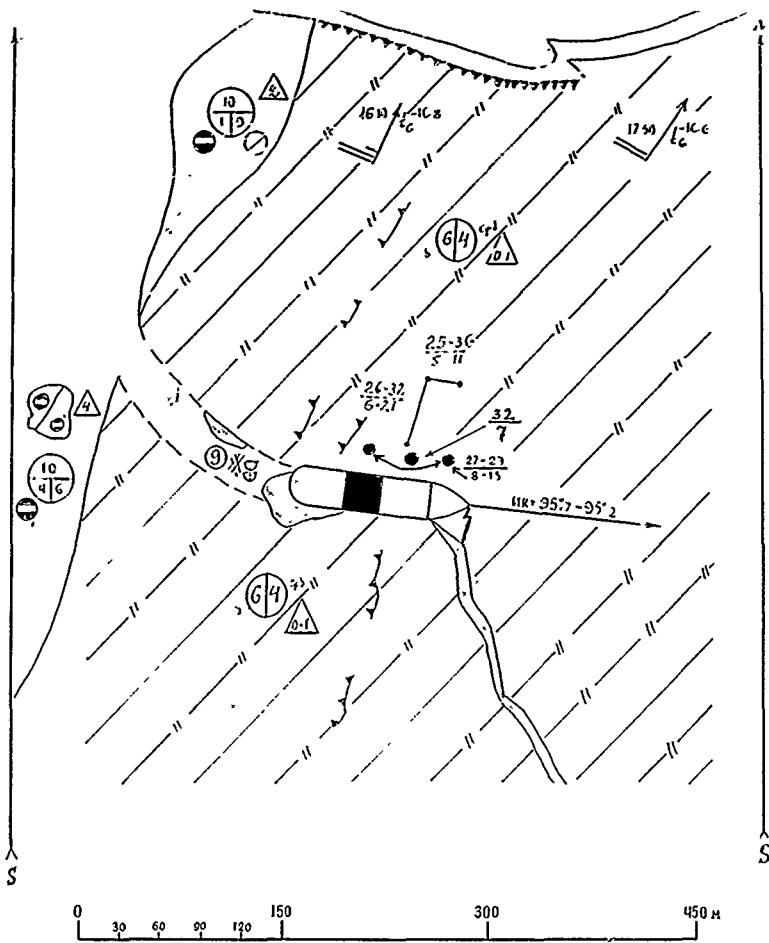
время начала = 08^h 35^m

время конца = 11^h 20^m

GMT 08^h 35^m

GMT 11^h 20^m

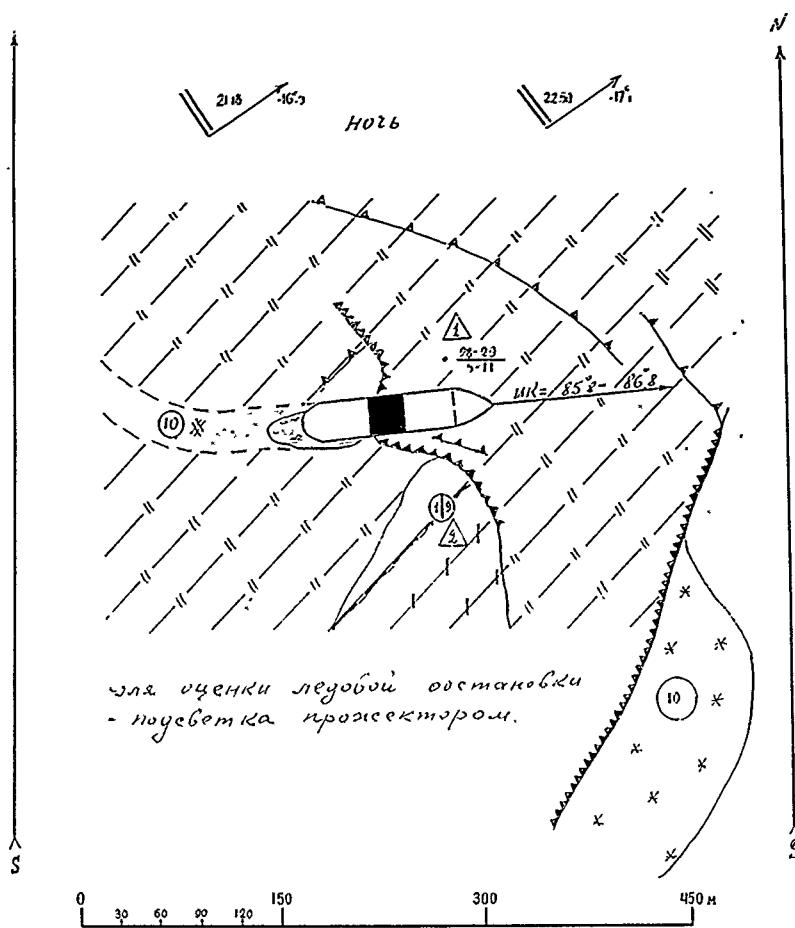
Figure 96. 2 October, ice station 43.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 44 дата: 2 октября 1989
 координаты начала координат конца
 $\varphi = 65^{\circ} 21' 4'' S$ $\varphi = 65^{\circ} 20' 7'' S$
 $\lambda = 02^{\circ} 10' 9'' E$ $\lambda = 02^{\circ} 11' 0'' E$
 время начала $16^h 10'^m$ время конца $17^h 30'^m$
 GMT $16^h 10'^m$ GMT $17^h 50'^m$

Figure 97, 2 October, ice station 44.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 45 дата: 2 октября 1989

координаты начала координат конца

$$\varphi = 65^{\circ} 42' \text{ с}$$

$$\varphi = 65^{\circ} 41' 30''$$

$$\lambda = 01^{\circ} 17' \text{ с}$$

$$\lambda = 01^{\circ} 17' \text{ с}$$

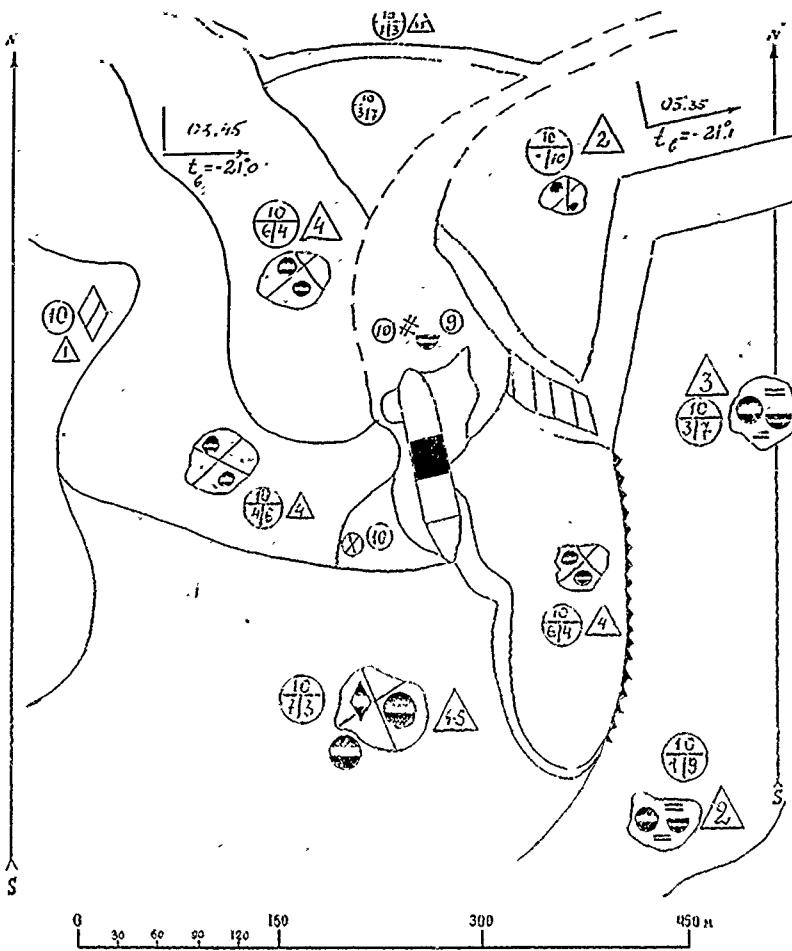
время начала = 21^h 10^m

время конца = 22^h 50^m

GMT 21^h 10^m

GMT 22^h 50^m

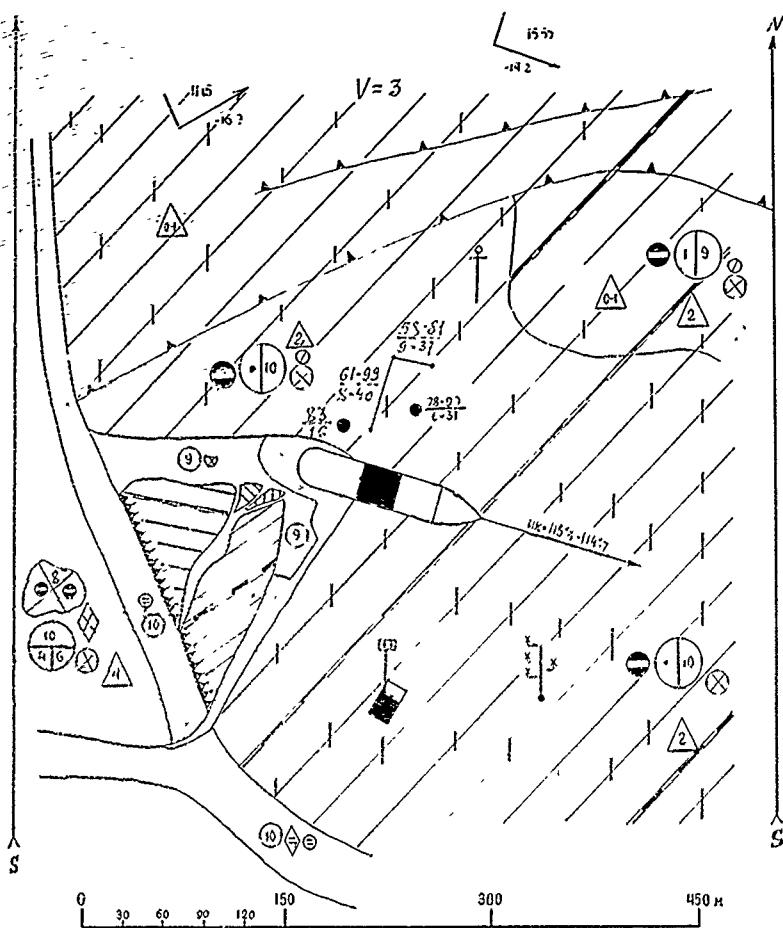
Figure 98. 2 October, ice station 45.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция 46 дата: 3 октября 1989
 координаты начала координаты конца
 $\varphi = 66^{\circ}03'2''$ $\varphi = 66^{\circ}02'8''$
 $\lambda = 00^{\circ}22'4''$ E $\lambda = 00^{\circ}22'7''$ E
 время начала = 03^h45^m время конца = 05^h35^m
 ГМТ 03^h45^m ГМТ 05^h35^m

Figure 99.3 October, ice station 46.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 47 дата: 3 октября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 21' 5''$$

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 20' 2''$$

$$\lambda = 00^{\circ} 26' 7'' \text{w}$$

$$\lambda = 00^{\circ} 22' 5'' \text{w}$$

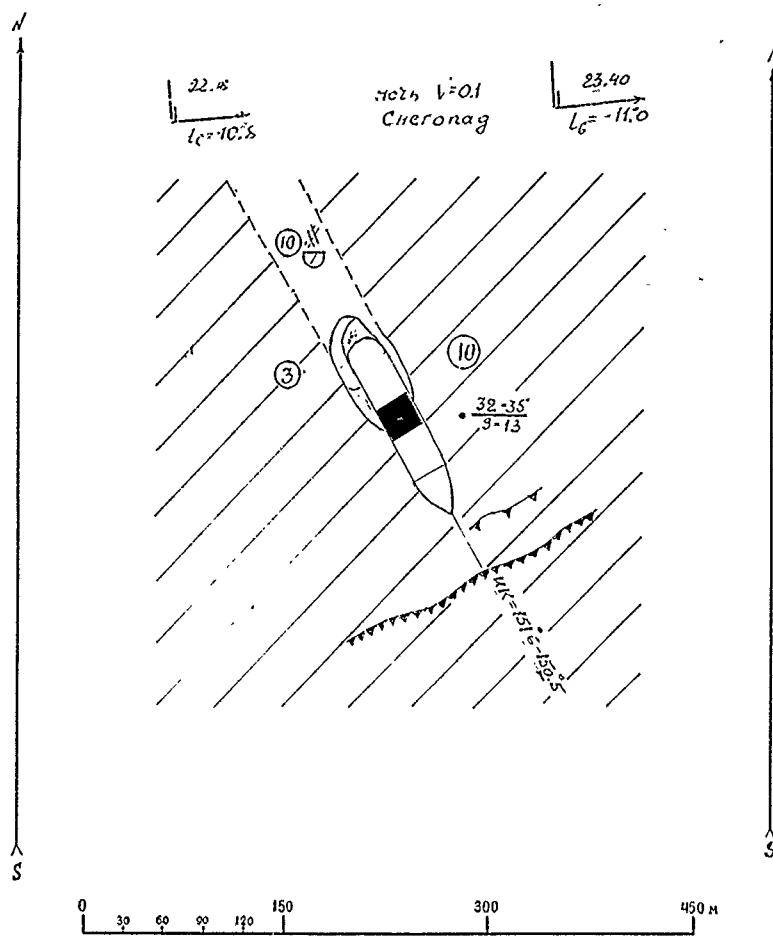
время начала = 11^h 15^m

время конца = 15^h 55^m

GMT 11^h 15^m

GMT 15^h 55^m

Figure 100. 3 October, ice station 47.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 48 дата: 3 октября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 42' 6.5$$

$$\varphi = 66^{\circ} 42' 2.5$$

$$\lambda = 01^{\circ} 16' 9 \text{ w}$$

$$\lambda = 01^{\circ} 15' 1 \text{ w}$$

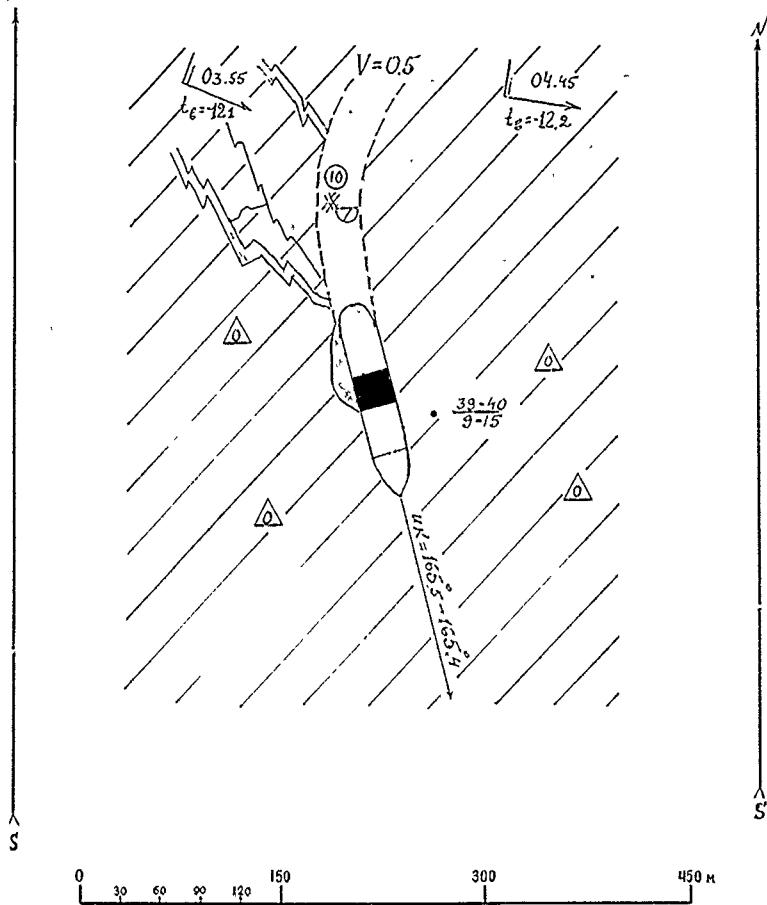
время начала = 22^h18^m

время конца = 23^h40^m

$$GMT 22^{\text{h}}18^{\text{m}}$$

$$GMT 23^{\text{h}}40^{\text{m}}$$

Figure 101. 3 October, ice station 48.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция
координаты начала

$$\Psi = 66^{\circ} 58' 53''$$

$$\lambda = 01^{\circ} 54' 6''$$

время начала = 03^h55^m
GМТ 03^h55^m

49

дата: 4 октября 1989

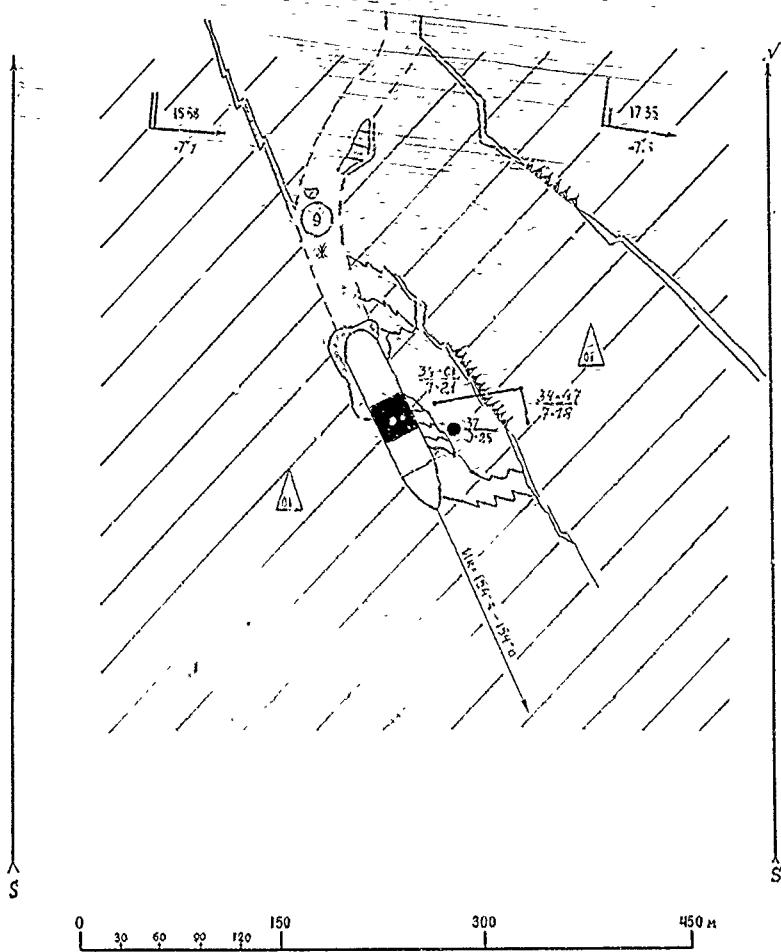
координаты конца

$$\Psi = 66^{\circ} 58' 5''$$

$$\lambda = 01^{\circ} 53' 9''$$

время конца = 04^h50^m
GМТ 04^h50^m

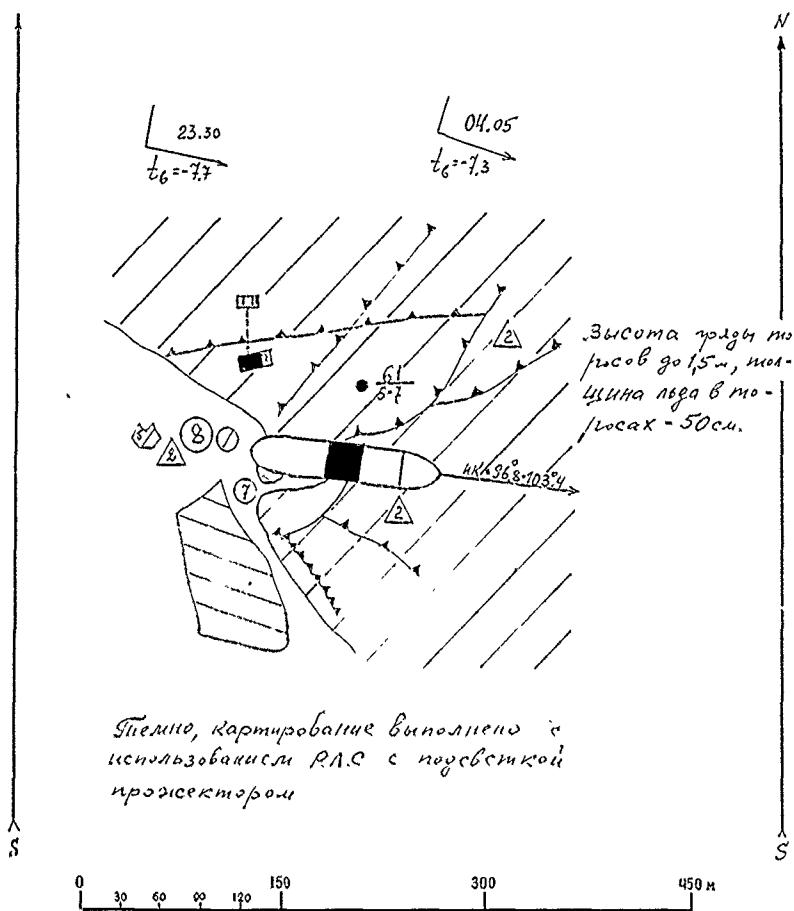
Figure 102. 4 October, ice station 49.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 52 дата: 4 октября 1989
 координаты начала координаты конца
 $\Psi = 66^{\circ} 50' 5''$ $\Psi = 66^{\circ} 51' 2''$
 $\lambda = 01^{\circ} 57' 4'' W$ $\lambda = 01^{\circ} 57' 2'' W$
 время начала = 16^h 50^m время конца = 17^h 35^m
 GMT 16^h 50^m GMT 17^h 35^m

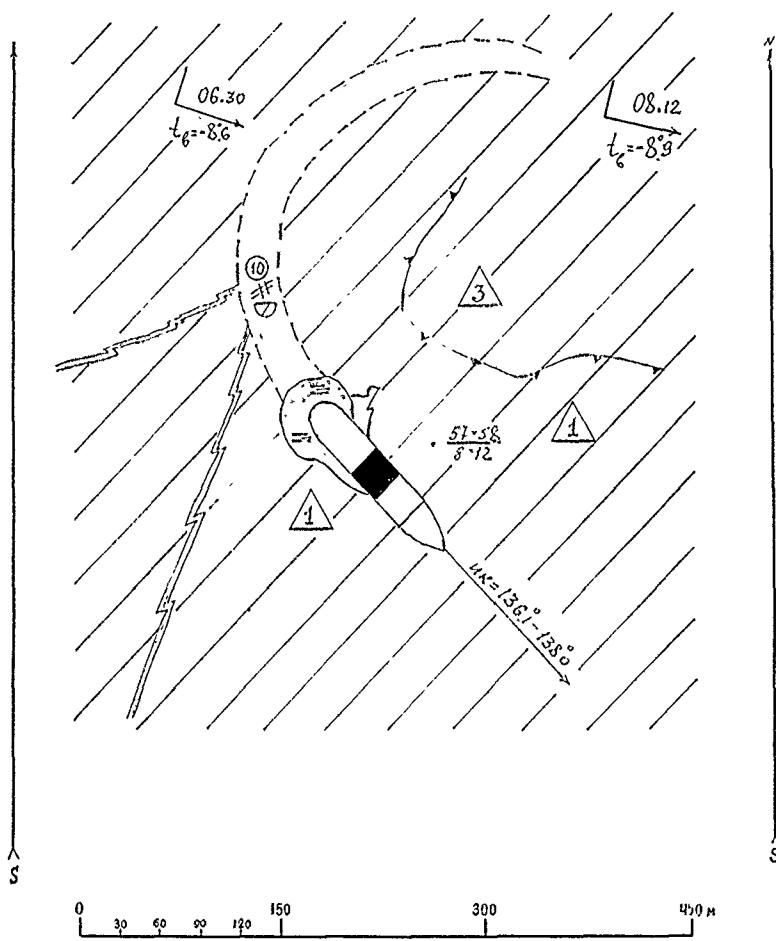
Figure 103. 4 October, ice station 52.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 52 дата: 4-5 октября 1989
 координаты начала координат конца
 $\varphi = 65^{\circ} 29' s$ $\varphi = 65^{\circ} 29' s$
 $\lambda = 02^{\circ} 00' w$ $\lambda = 01^{\circ} 57' w$
 время начала = 23⁵⁰" время конца = 04⁰⁵"
 GMT 23⁵⁰" GMT 04⁰⁵"

Figure 104. 4-5 October, ice station 52.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 53 лата: 5 октября 1989

координаты начала координат конца

$$\varphi = 65^{\circ} 16' s$$

$$\varphi = 65^{\circ} 17' s$$

$$\lambda = 02^{\circ} 01' w$$

$$\lambda = 02^{\circ} 00' w$$

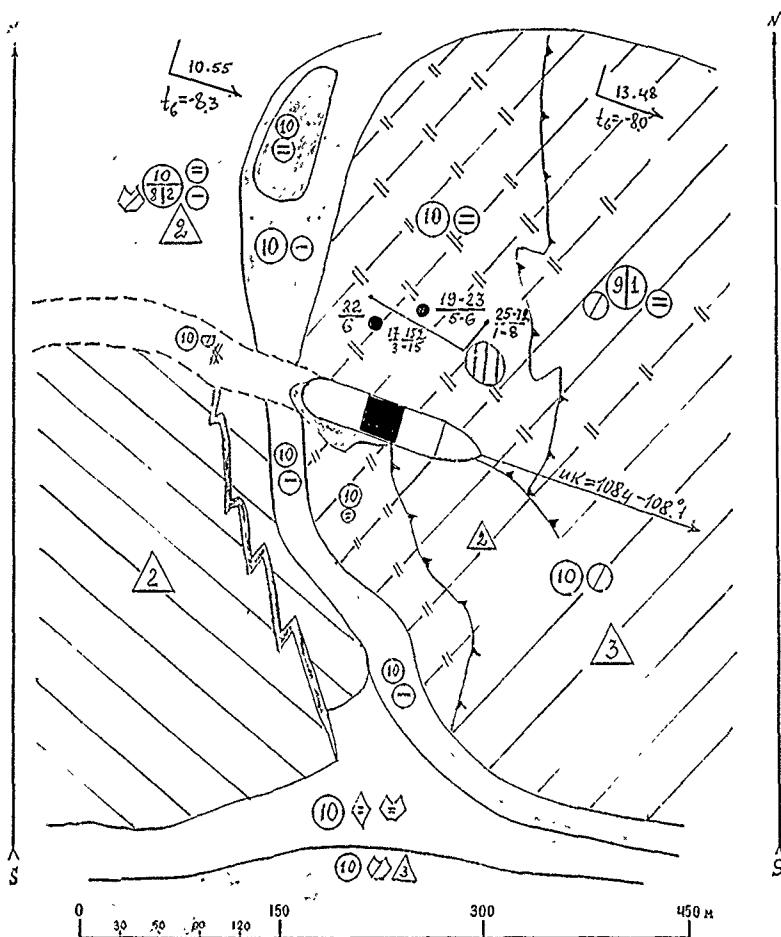
время начала = 06^h45^m

время конца = 08^h12^m

GMT 06^h45^m

GMT 08^h12^m

Figure 105. 5 October, ice station 53.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 54 дата: 5 октября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$\varphi = 64^{\circ} 59' 1s$

$\varphi = 64^{\circ} 59' 5s$

$\lambda = 01^{\circ} 58' 9w$

$\lambda = 01^{\circ} 58' 3w$

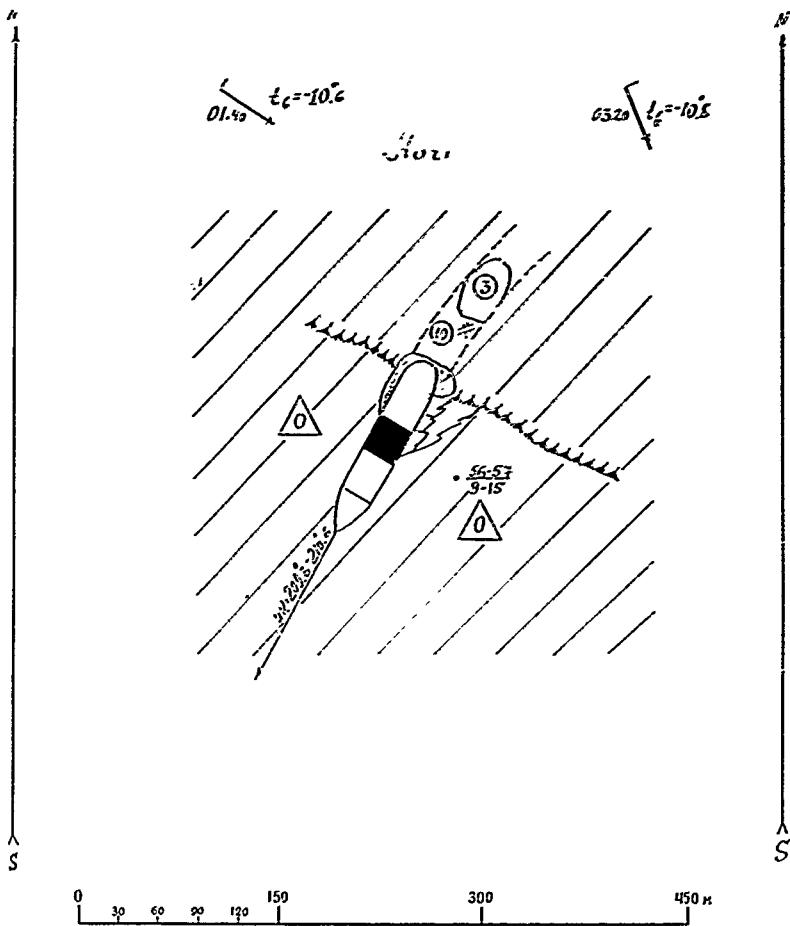
время начала = 10^h50^m

время конца = 13^h48^m

GMT 10^h50^m

GMT 13^h48^m

Figure 106.5 October, ice station 54.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 55 дата: 6 октября 1989

координаты начала координат конца

$\varphi = 65^{\circ} 26' 35''$ $\varphi = 65^{\circ} 26' 45''$

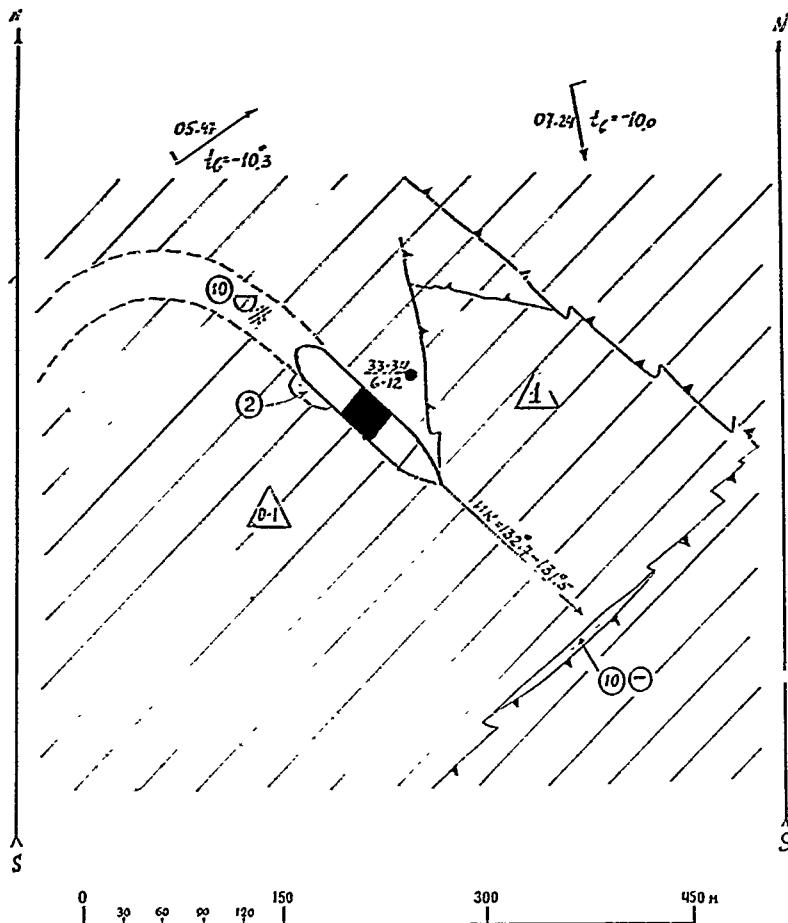
$\lambda = 02^{\circ} 27' \text{ w}$
время начала = 01^h 40^m

$\lambda = 02^{\circ} 26' \text{ e}$
время конца = 03^h 20^m

GMT 01^h 40^m

GMT 03^h 20^m

Figure 107. 6 October, ice station 55.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 56 дата: 6 октября 1989

координаты начала координат конца

$$\varphi = 65^{\circ}39'7'' \quad \varphi = 65^{\circ}39'5''$$

$$\lambda = 02^{\circ}10'5'' \text{W}$$

время начала = 05^h47^m

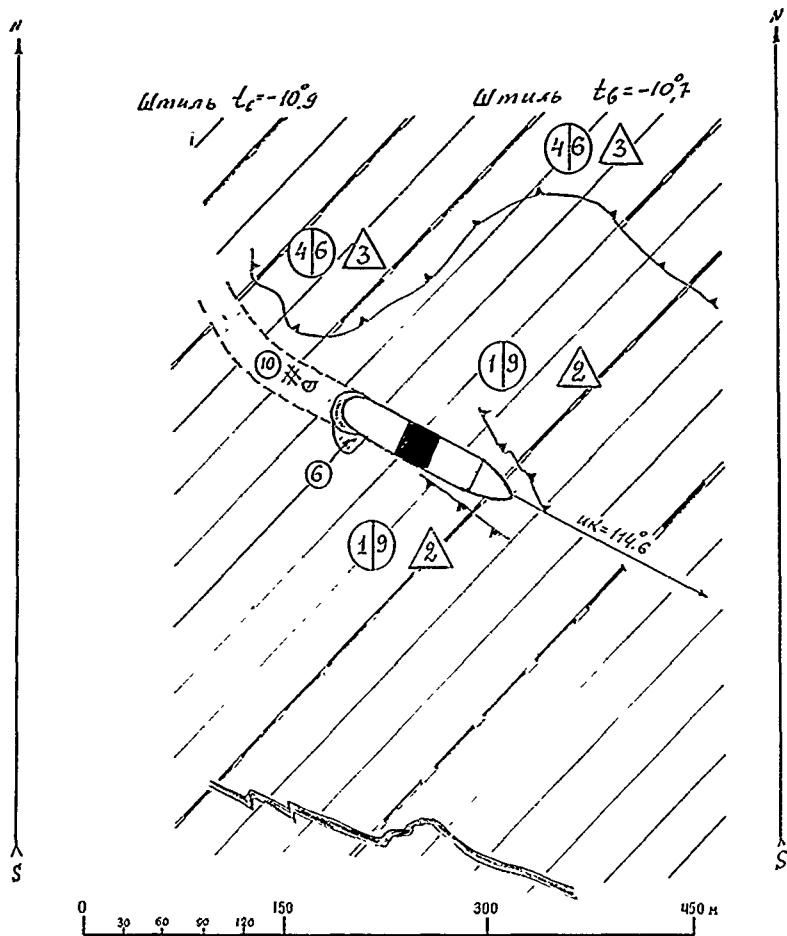
GMT 05^h47^m

$$\lambda = 02^{\circ}10'8'' \text{W}$$

время конца = 07^h24^m

GMT 07^h24^m

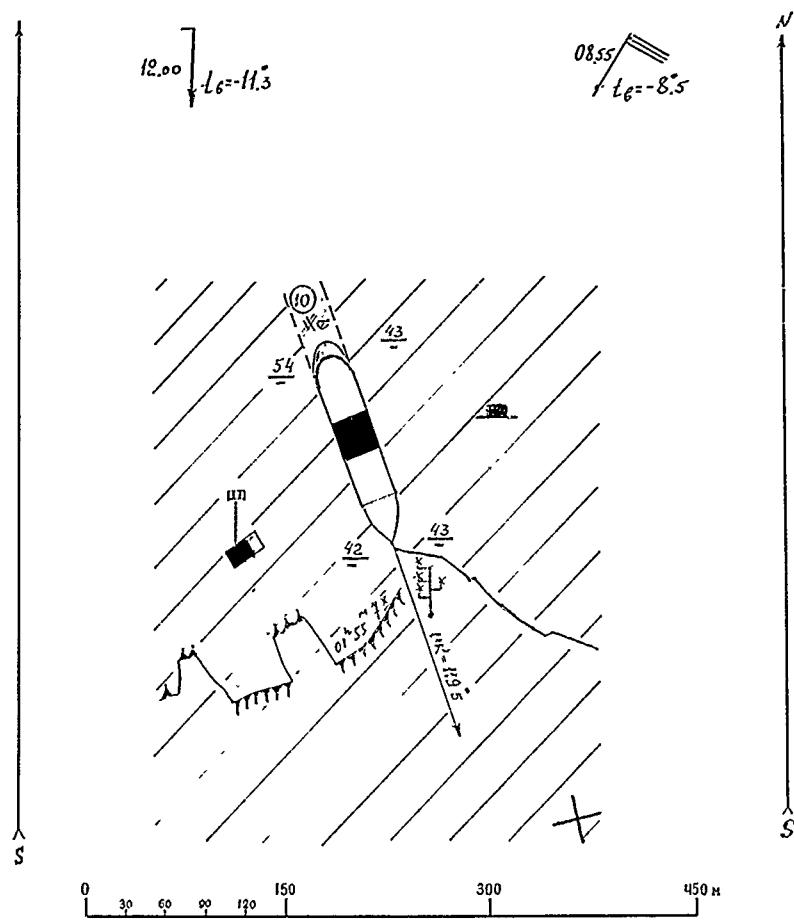
Figure 108. 6 October, ice station 56.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 57 дата: 6 октября 1989
 координаты начала координат конца
 $\varphi = 65^{\circ} 43' s$ $\varphi = 65^{\circ} 44' s$
 $\lambda = 01^{\circ} 47' w$ $\lambda = 01^{\circ} 46' 2 w$
 время начала = $10^h 42'm$ время конца = $11^h 42'm$
 GMT $10^h 42'm$ GMT $11^h 42'm$

Figure 109. 6 October, ice station 57°



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция полигон № 1 дата: 6-7 октября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 65^{\circ} 45' \text{ s}$$

$$\varphi = 65^{\circ} 52' \text{ s}$$

$$\lambda = 01^{\circ} 45' \text{ w}$$

$$\lambda = 01^{\circ} 51' \text{ w}$$

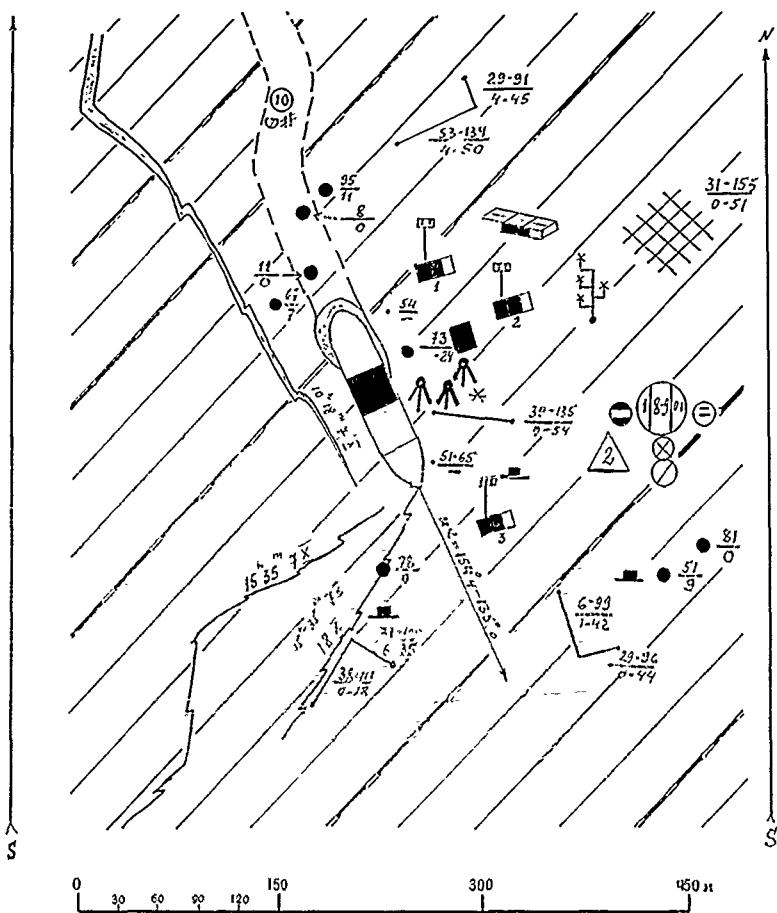
время начала = 12^h 15^m

время конца = 08^h 55^m

$$\text{GMT } 12^h 15^m$$

$$\text{GMT } 08^h 55^m$$

Figure 110. 6-7 October, mesopolygon 1.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция *Полигон 2* дата: 7-18 октября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 65^{\circ} 52' \text{ s}$$

$$\varphi = 65^{\circ} 25' \text{ s}$$

$$\lambda = 01^{\circ} 51' \text{ s w}$$

$$\lambda = 04^{\circ} 08' \text{ s w}$$

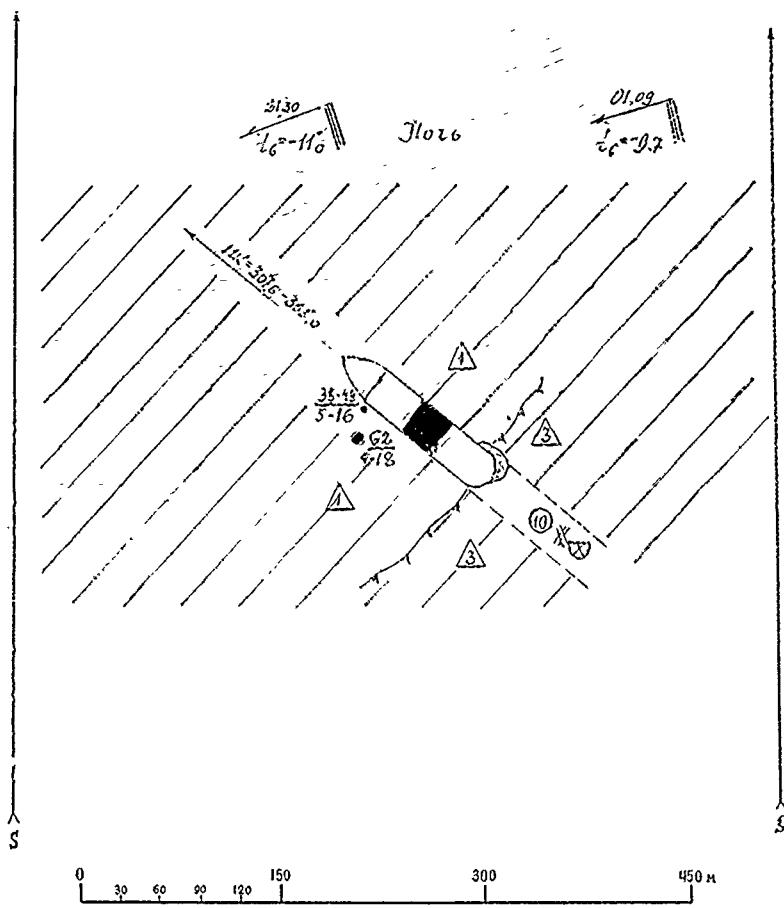
$$\text{время начала} = 07^{\text{h}} 15^{\text{m}}$$

$$\text{время конца} = 14^{\text{h}} 08^{\text{m}}$$

$$09^{\text{h}} 15^{\text{m}}$$

$$14^{\text{h}} 08^{\text{m}}$$

Figure III. 7-18 October, mesopolygon 2.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 116 дата: 18-19 октября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\Psi = 65^{\circ} 20' .8 S$$

$$\Psi = 65^{\circ} 25' .7 S$$

$$\lambda = 02^{\circ} 07' .7 W$$

$$\lambda = 02^{\circ} 15' .5 W$$

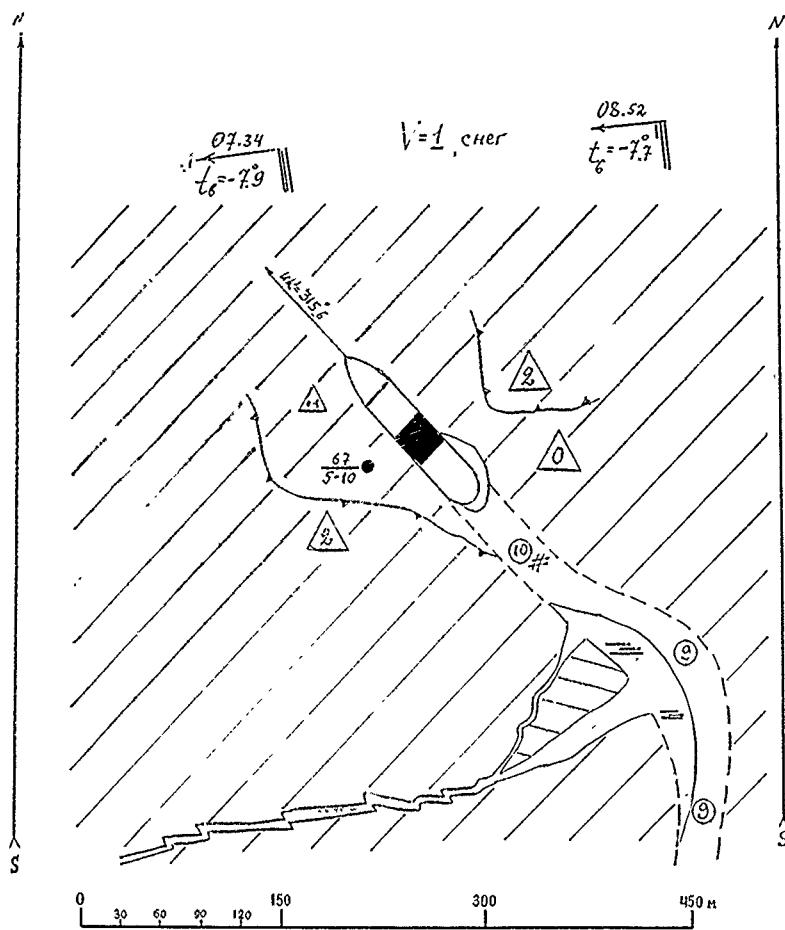
время начала = 21^h30^m

время конца = 01^h09^m

GMT 21^h30^m

GMT 01^h09^m

Figure 112. 18-19 October, ice station 116.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 117 дата: 19 октября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$\varphi = 64^{\circ} 57' 8.5$

$\varphi = 64^{\circ} 58' 2.5$

$\lambda = 02^{\circ} 57' 2 \text{ w}$

$\lambda = 02^{\circ} 59' 1 \text{ w}$

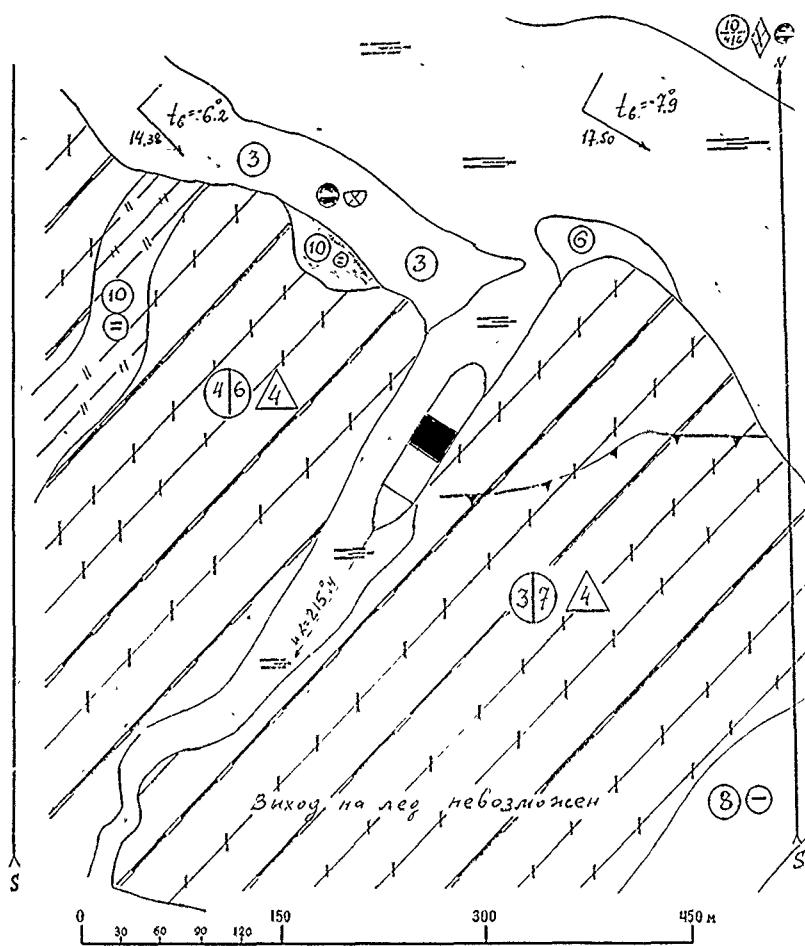
время начала = 07^h 34^m

время конца = 08^h 52^m

CMT 07^h 34^m

GMT 08^h 52^m

Figure 113. 19 October, ice station 117.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 118 дата: 19 октября 1989

координаты начала

$\varphi = 64^{\circ} 34' 15''$

координаты конца

$\varphi = 64^{\circ} 34' 15''$

координаты начала

$\lambda = 03^{\circ} 48' \text{Эв}$

координаты конца

$\lambda = 03^{\circ} 44' \text{Эв}$

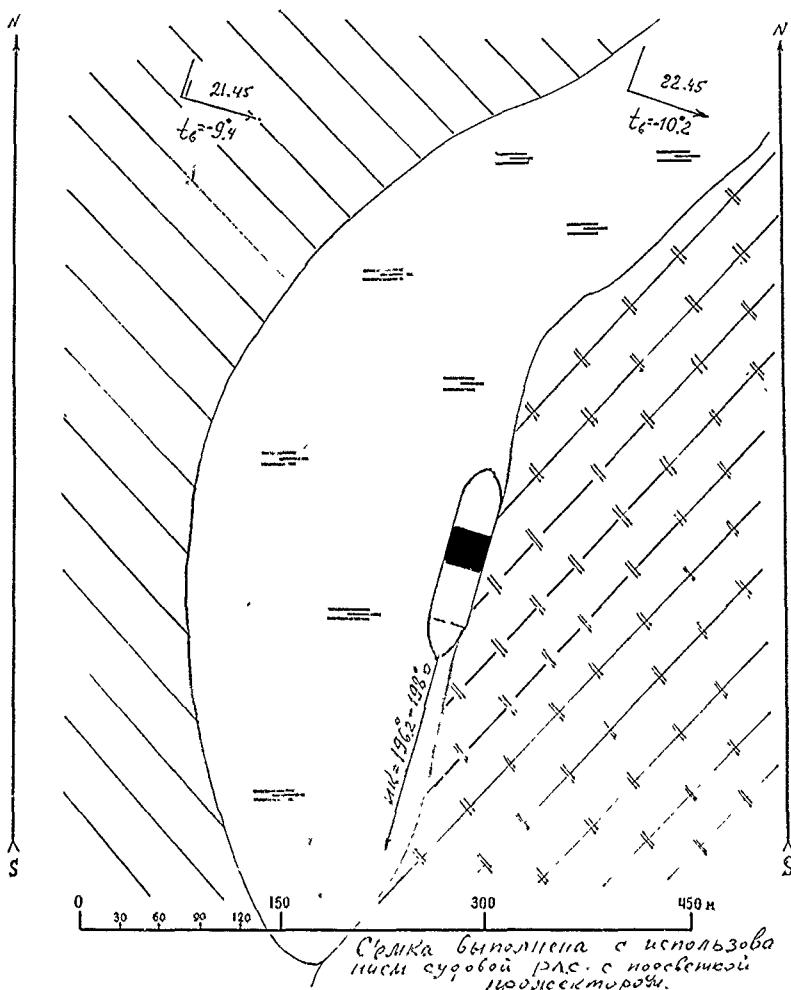
время начала = $14^{\text{h}} 38^{\text{m}}$

время конца = $17^{\text{h}} 50^{\text{m}}$

6МГ $14^{\text{h}} 38^{\text{m}}$

6МГ $17^{\text{h}} 50^{\text{m}}$

Figure 114. 19 October, ice station 118.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 119 дата: 19 октября 1989

координаты начала

$$\varphi = 64^\circ 12' 9.5''$$

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 64^\circ 13' 0.5''$$

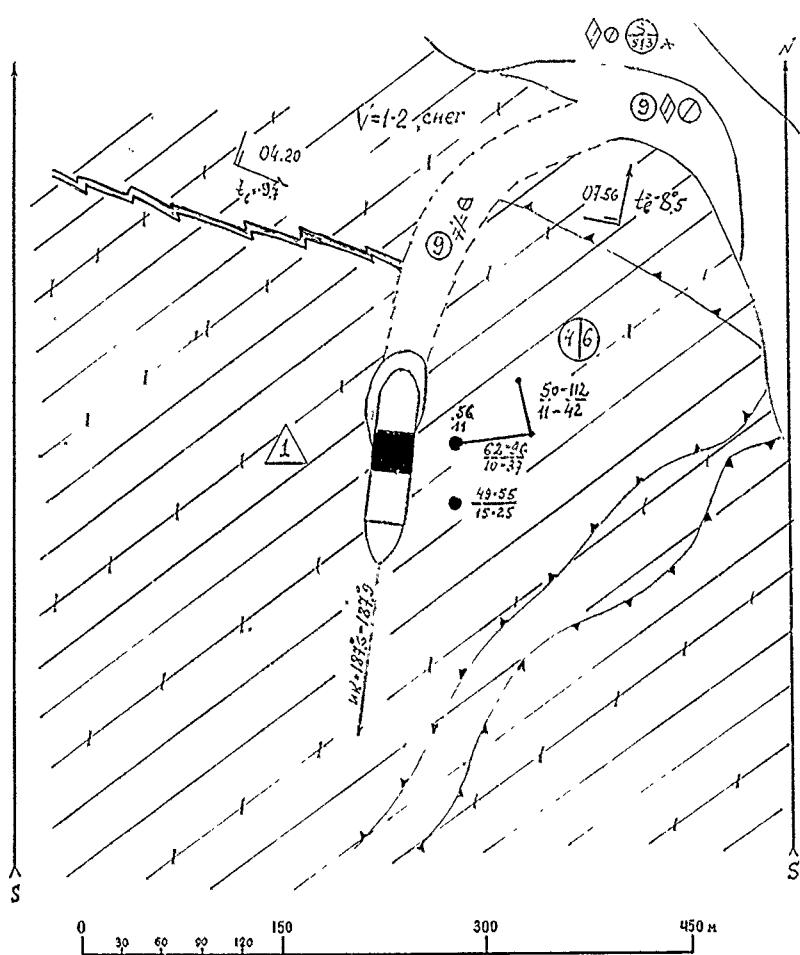
время начала = 21^h 45^m

GMT 21^h 45^m

время конца = 22^h 45^m

GMT 22^h 45^m

Figure 115. 19 October, ice station 119.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 120

дата: 20 октября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 63^{\circ} 50' s$$

$$\varphi = 63^{\circ} 49' s$$

$$\lambda = 05^{\circ} 27' w$$

$$\lambda = 05^{\circ} 26' w$$

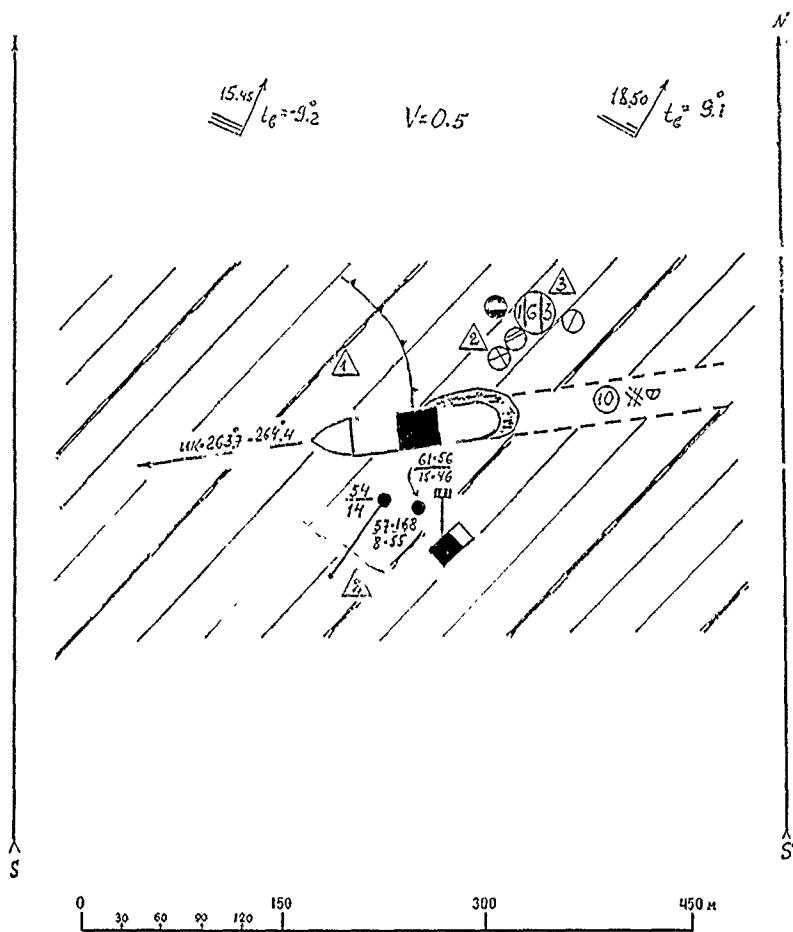
время начала = 04^h20^m

время конца = 07^h56^m

GMT 04^h20^m

GMT 07^h56^m

Figure 116. 20 October, ice station 120.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 121 дата: 20 октября 1989

координаты начала координат конца

$$\varphi = 63^\circ 02' s$$

$$\varphi = 62^\circ 57' s$$

$\lambda = 07^\circ 02' w$

$\lambda = 06^\circ 53' w$

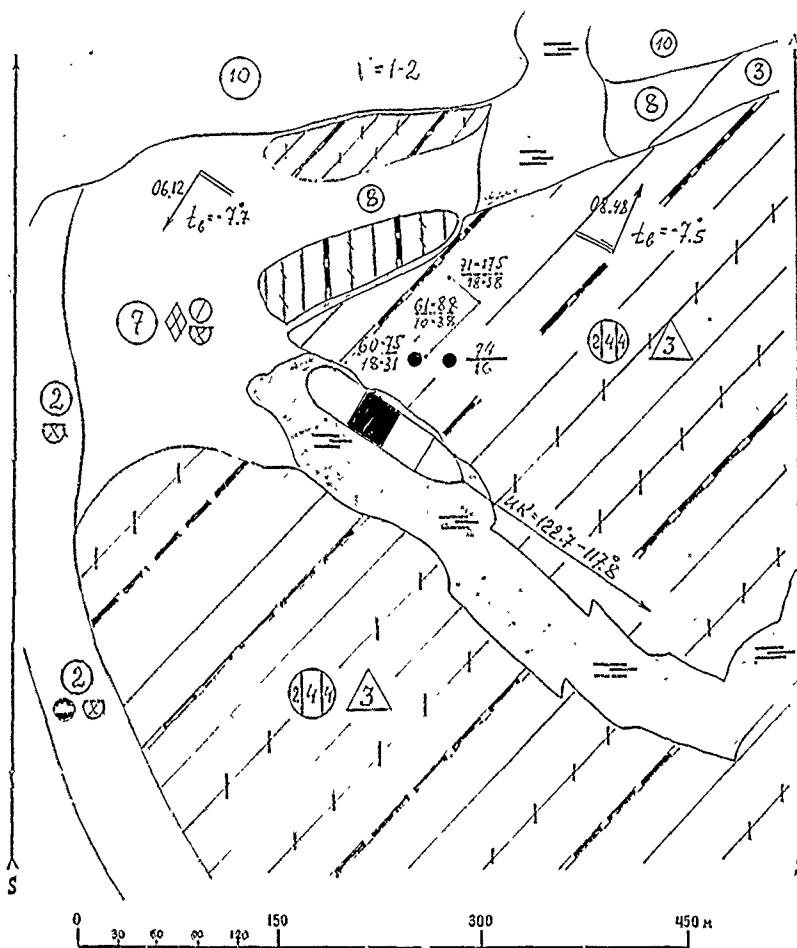
время начала = 16^h00^m

время конца = 18^h50^m

GMT 16^h00^m

GMT 18^h50^m

Figure 117. 20 October, ice station 121.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 122 дата: 21 октября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 62^{\circ}19'_{\pm} s$$

$$\varphi = 62^{\circ}18'_{\pm} s$$

$$\lambda = 08^{\circ}27'_{\pm} w$$

$$\lambda = 08^{\circ}30'_{\pm} w$$

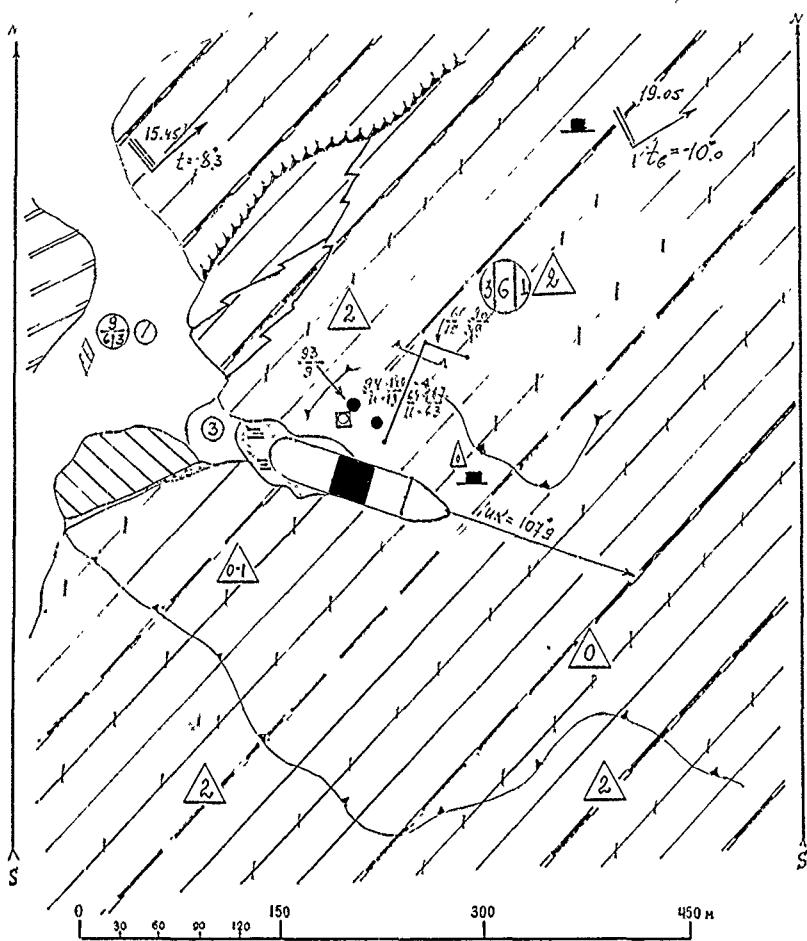
время начала = 06^h12^m

время конца = 08^h48^m

CMF 06^h12^m

CMF 08^h48^m

Figure 118. 21 October, ice station 122.



ЛДОВОЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 123 дата: 21 октября 1989

координаты начала координат конца

$$\varphi = 61^{\circ} 37' s$$

$$\varphi = 61^{\circ} 35' s$$

$$\lambda = 09^{\circ} 00' 8'' w$$

$$\lambda = 09^{\circ} 58' 5'' w$$

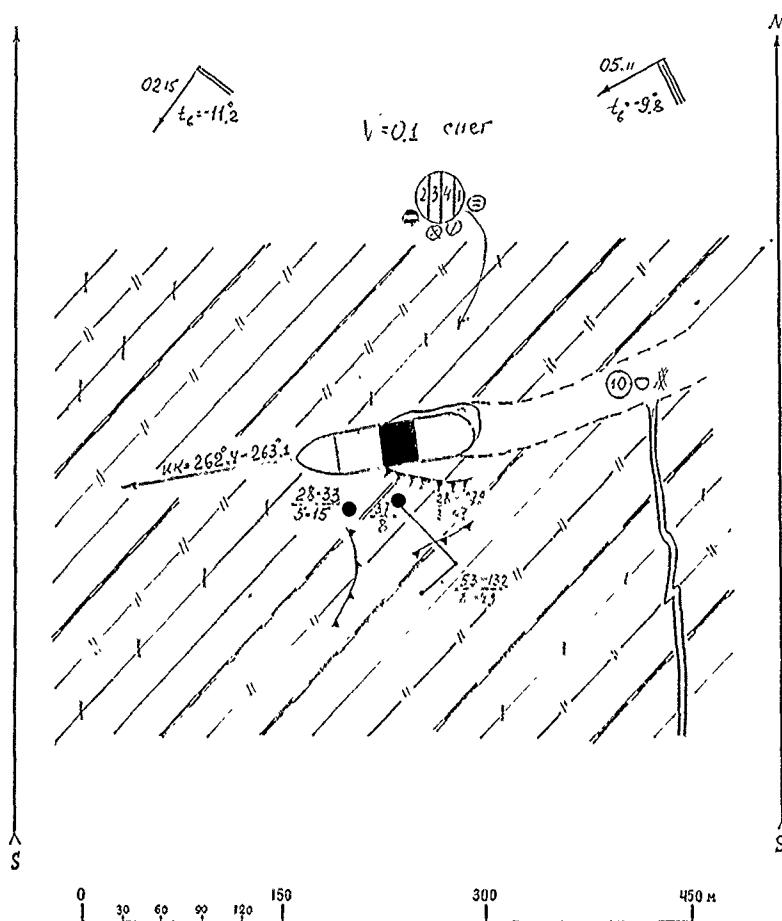
время начала = 15^h45^m

время конца = 19^h05^m

$$GMF 15^h 45^m$$

$$GMF 19^h 05^m$$

Figure 119. 21 October, ice station 123.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 124 дата: 22 октября 1989

координаты начала

координаты конца

$$\varphi = 60^{\circ} 53' \text{ ю}$$

$$\varphi = 60^{\circ} 55' \text{ ю}$$

$$\lambda = 11^{\circ} 25' \text{ в}$$

$$\lambda = 11^{\circ} 27' \text{ в}$$

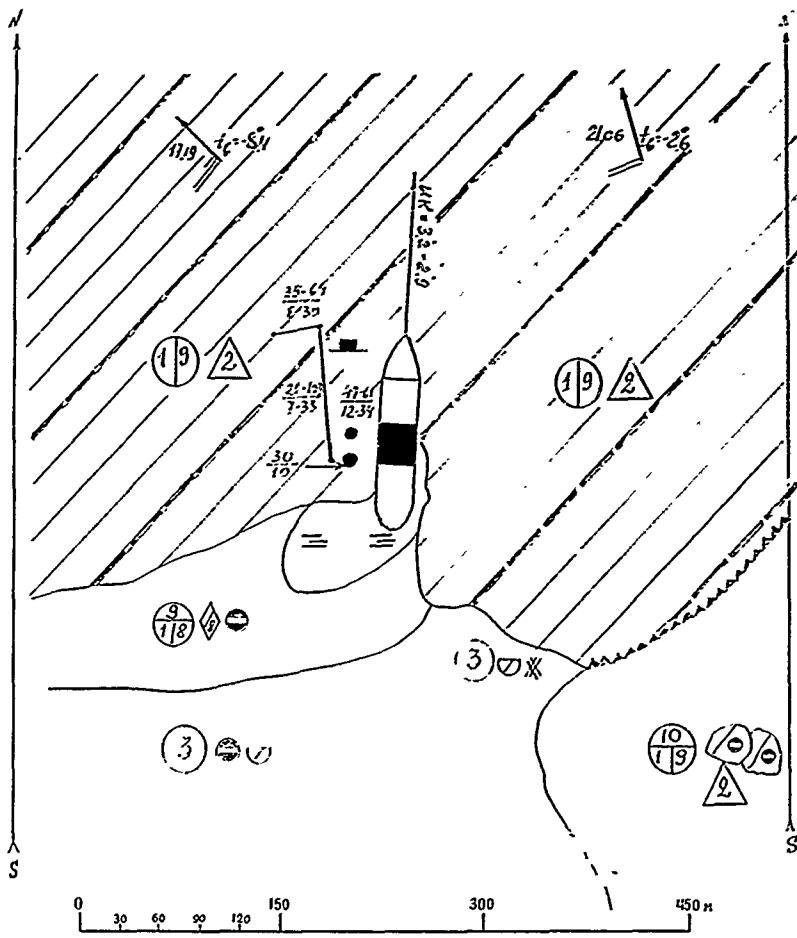
время начала = 02^h15^m

время конца = 05^h39^m

GMT 02^h15^m

GMT 05^h39^m

Figure 120. 22 October, ice station 124.



ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Океанографическая станция № 125 дата: 22 октября 1989
 координаты начала координат конца
 $\Psi = 59^{\circ} 51'.3\delta$ $\Psi = 59^{\circ} 50'.0\delta$
 $\lambda = 11^{\circ} 55'.4\lambda$ $\lambda = 11^{\circ} 58'.6\lambda$
 время начала = 17^h10^m время конца = 21^h06^m
 СНГ 17^h10^m СНГ 21^h06^m

Figure 121. 22 October, ice station 125.

СВОИСТВА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ
DENOMINATIONS

ПАРЕНЬЕ ОБЪЕКТОВ
SPECIFIC DENOMINATIONS

ЧИСЛОВОЕ BLACK-WHITE	РЕДИЦЕ COLOUR	ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА CHARACTERISTIC	
N	4	2	3
1		ICE DRILLING site (USA) drilling depth 412 m & core 41.4 m ICE DRILLING at the beginning of station 41.2 at end 41.	
2		ICE CANAL, made by ship	
3		ULTRASONIC THERMOMETER (FRG)	
		ANEROID BAROMETER (USSR) TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT CLOUDS AND TEMPERATURE (FRG)	
4		ARGOS BUOY (FRG)	
		ICE STATION ARCTIC-BUOY (SPR)	
5		RADIATION MEASUREMENTS (FRG)	
		Место измерения солнечного радиационного баланса (ФРГ)	
6		Thickness profile (USA)	
		Профиль толщины ледяного и снежного покрова (США)	
7	○	●	Ice core site (USA)
			Место отбора кернов для исследования сейсмов (США)

N	4	2	3
8	○	●	Место для отбора льда для исследования сейсмов (СССР) ice core site (USA)
9	□	■	Critical site (USA)
		Ледовая установка градиентная GRADIENT TOWER (USSR)	
10		LEADER INSTRUMENTA ARALOGO (СССР)	
11		ICE DEFORMATION MEASURE (USA)	
12		REFLECTIVE ALBEDOMETER (СССР) Albedo measurements (USA)	
13	□	■	Место взятия льда для анализа структуры льда и его перехода 13-15 октября Investigation of ice structure and transition 13-15 October (USSR)
14	×	×	Место взятия льда для изучения солнечного излучения 14-15 октября (СССР) Investigation of solar radiation in the ice 13-15 October (USA)
15	+	+	Место для определения зимнего перехода с берегом ice melting investigation (СССР)

ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Ice station
Окотиграфическая станция № 4-15 дата 19 сентября 1989
координаты начала
 $\varphi = 61^{\circ}20' S$ координаты конца
 $\varphi = 61^{\circ}15' S$
Beginning location
 $\lambda = 17^{\circ}51' W$ Ending location
 $\lambda = 17^{\circ}49' W$
Beginning time время начала в 15^h30^m время конца в 19^h30^m Ending time
GMT 15^h30^m GMT 19^h30^m

Legend for ice station maps.

УЧАСТНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ
DENOMINATIONS

РАЗНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ
SPECIFIC DENOMINATIONS

Номер	ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА CHARACTERISTIC
2	3
4	НС "Академик Федоров" оставил лед в начале стратиграфической станции 412 и в конце 414 RN "Akademik Fedorov" leaving at the beginning of station 412 at end 414
5	Канал во льду, проколенный судном Canal in the ice, made by the ship
6	УЛЬТРОЗВУКОВЫЙ АНEMОМЕТР ТЕРМОМЕТР (КАДИО ДЕНКИ FRG) Акустический измеритель ветровой скорости ветра и температуры (ФРГ)
7	ARGOS BUOY (FRG) Место установки Аргос-буй (ФРГ)
8	RADIATION MEASUREMENTS (FRG) Место измерения солнечного радиационного блеска (ФРГ)
9	Thickness profile (USA) Профиль толщины ледяного и снежного покрова (США)
10	Ice core site (USA) Место отбора кернов для исследования седиментов льда (США)

N	1	2	3
8	○	●	Место отбора кернов для исследования седиментов льда (СССР) Ice core site (USSR)
9	□	□	Optical site (USA) Место проведения оптической наблюдения (США)
10	×	—	ПЕРДРАЙЕНТАЛНЯЯ СТАНЦИЯ (СССР) GRADIENT TOWER (USSR)
11	—	—	ДАЧАХ ДЕФОРМАЦИИ ЛЕДЯНОГО ПОКРОВА (СССР) ICE DEFORMATION MEASUREMENTS (USSR)
12	○	○	Погодный альбедометр (СССР) Albedo measurements (USSR)
13	□	■	Место взятия проб льда для исследования стратиграфии ϵ и S_z ледяного покрова 13-15 октября (СССР) Investigation of ϵ and S_z profiles in the ice 13-15 October (USSR)
14	*	*	Место взятия проб льда для исследования наилучшего хода ϵ и S_z по толщине льда 10-11 октября (СССР) Investigation of best ϵ and S_z profiles in the ice 10-11 October (USSR)
15	+	+	Место для определения стыковки ледяного покрова с верхней поверхностью (СССР) Ice melting investigation (USSR)

ЛЕДОВАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА

Ice station Океанографическая станция № 41-15 дата: 19 сентября 1989
 координаты начала координат конца
 $\varphi = 61^{\circ}20' S$ $\varphi = 61^{\circ}45' S$
 Beginning location $\lambda = 32^{\circ}49' W$ Ending location
 $\lambda = 32^{\circ}51' W$
 Beginning time время начала $15^{\circ}30'$ Ending time
 WST $14^{\circ}50'$ GMT $15^{\circ}30'$

Legend for ice station maps.

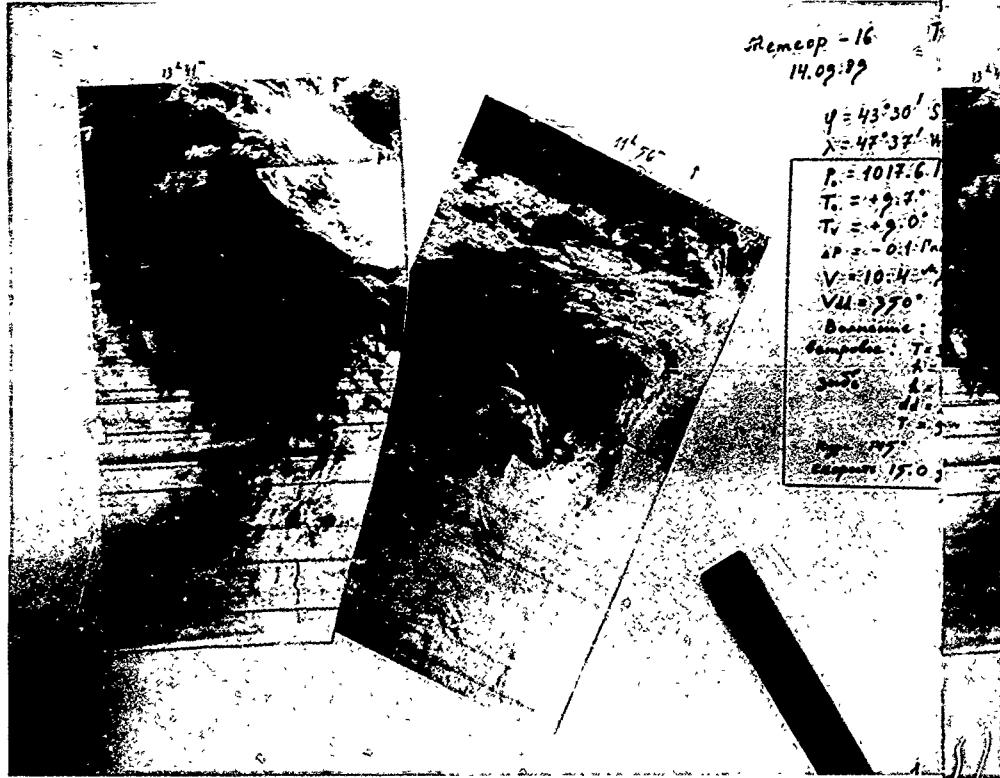


Figure 122, 14 September satellite photo, $43^{\circ}31'S$ $47^{\circ}37'W$.

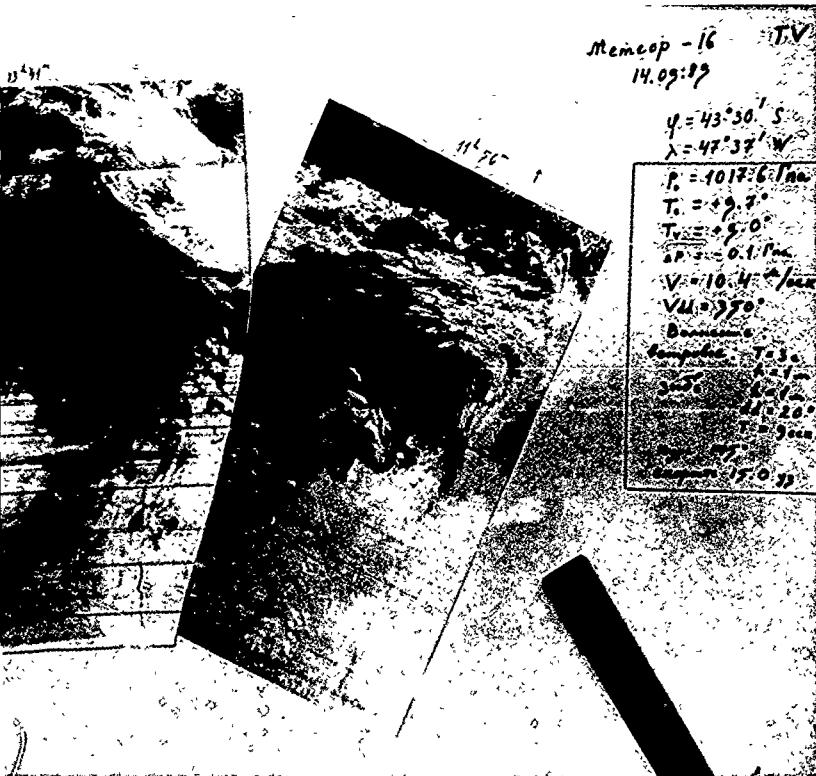


Figure 122. 14 September satellite photo, $43^{\circ}31'S$ $47^{\circ}37'W$.

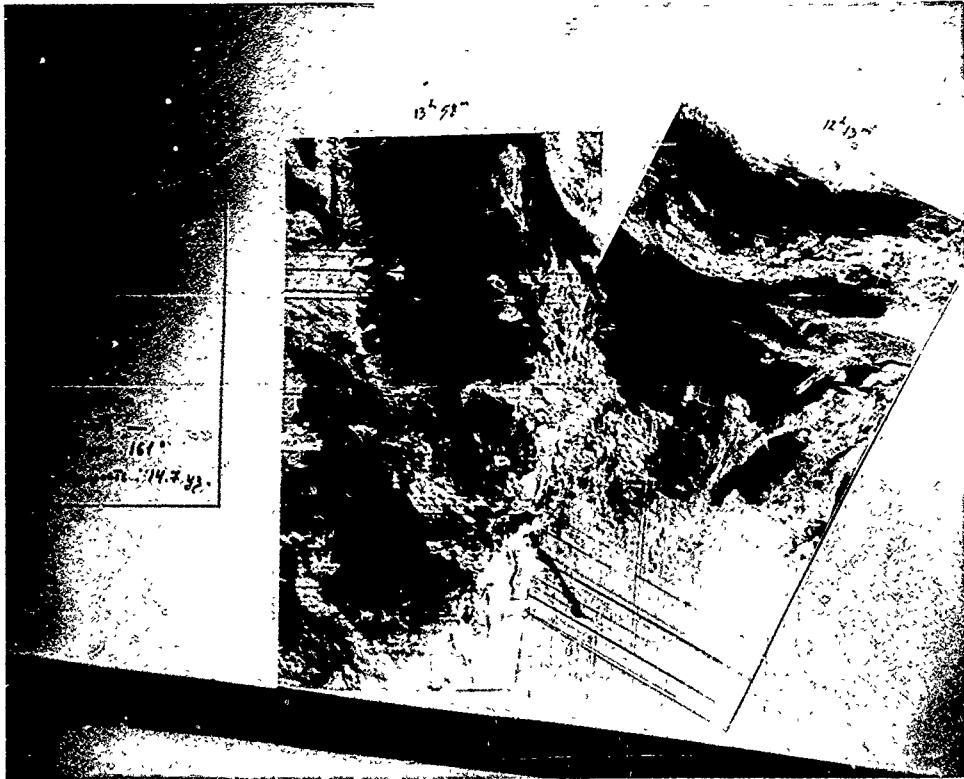


Figure 123. 15 September satellite photo, $48^{\circ}30'S$ $42^{\circ}59'W$.



Memcop -16 T.V

16.09.89

$\varphi = 53^{\circ} 59' S$

$\lambda = 39^{\circ} 54' W$

$P_0 = 1015.4 \text{ mm}$

$T_0 = 0.9^{\circ}$

$T_V = 0.8^{\circ}$

$\Delta P = -1.5 \text{ mm}$

$V = 10.0 \text{ %}$

$Vdd = 231^{\circ}$

Branevme:

Geoprob:

$T = 5^{\circ}$

$H = 1.5 \text{ m}$

3mē:

$T = 11^{\circ}$

$H = 3.0 \text{ m}$

$D = 220^{\circ}$

Kypc 159°

Снегост 14. узад

Tymma.

3.

Figure 124. 16 September satellite photo, $53^{\circ} 59' S$ $39^{\circ} 54' W$.



Figure 125. 17 September satellite photo, $57^{\circ} 19'S$, $37^{\circ} 24'W$.

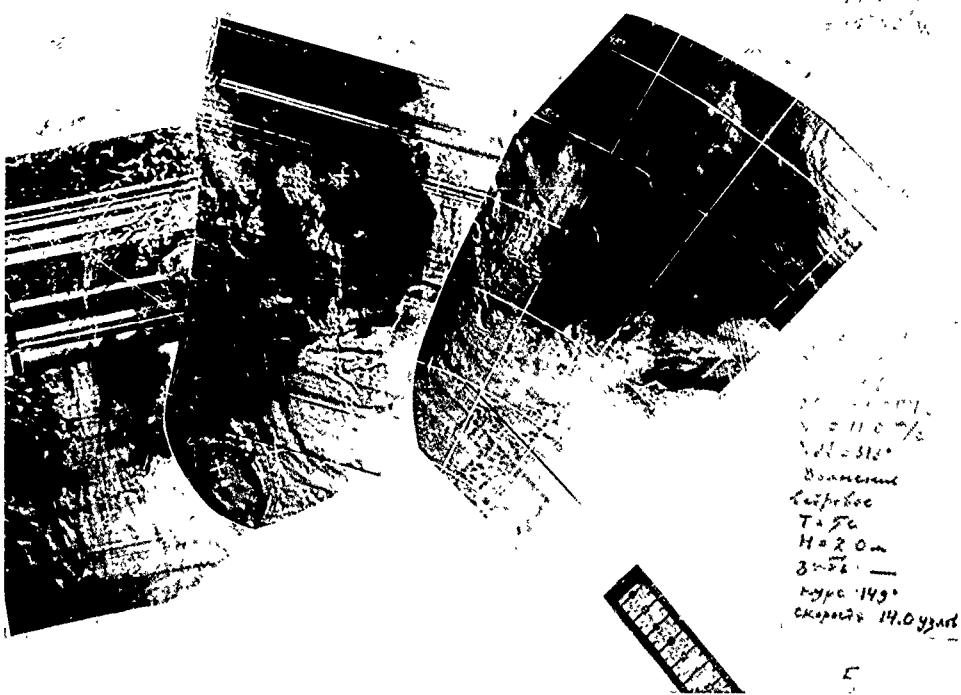


Figure 126. 18 September satellite photo, 59°06'S 35°52'W.

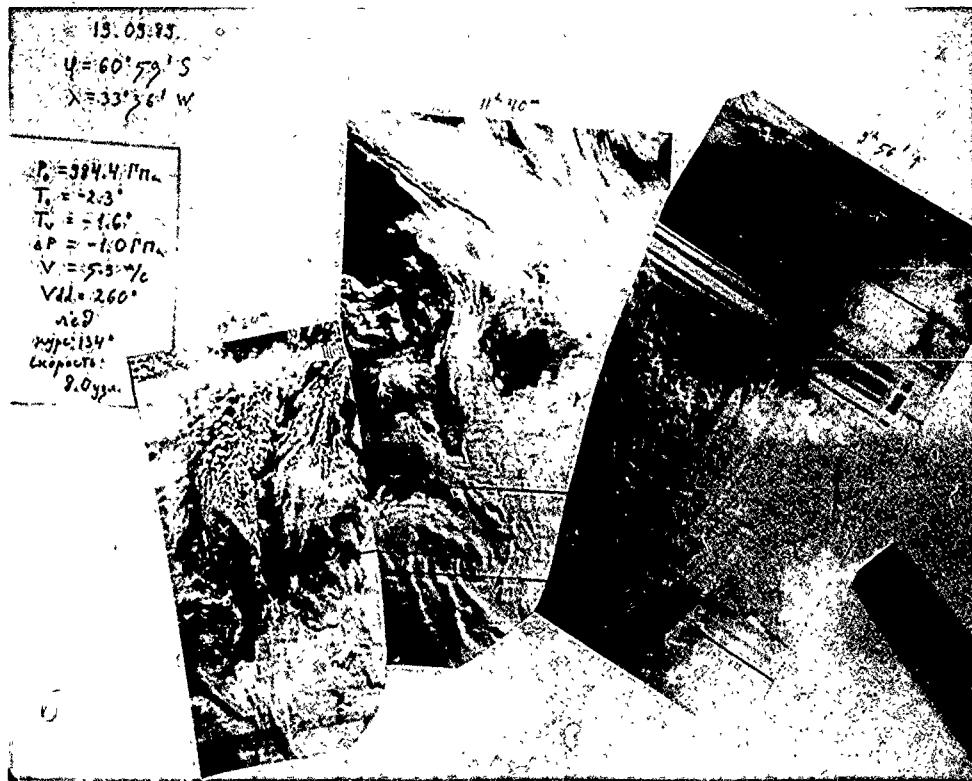


Figure 127. 19 September satellite photo, $60^{\circ}59'S$ $33^{\circ}36'W$.

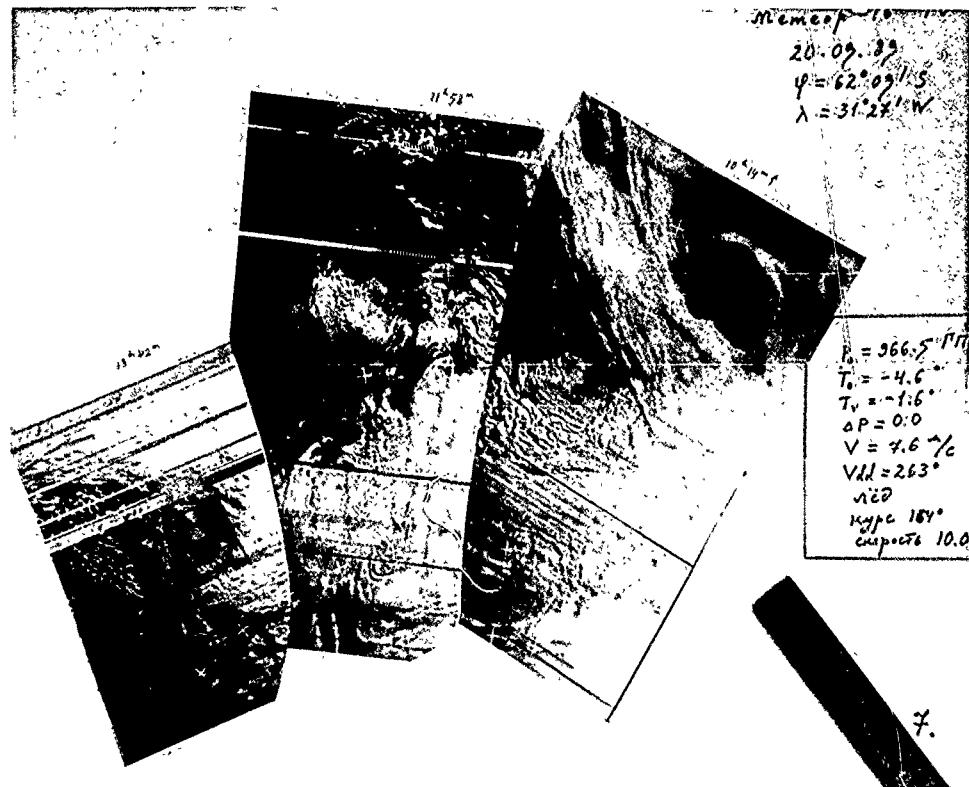


Figure 128, 20 September satellite photo, 62°09'S 31°27'W.

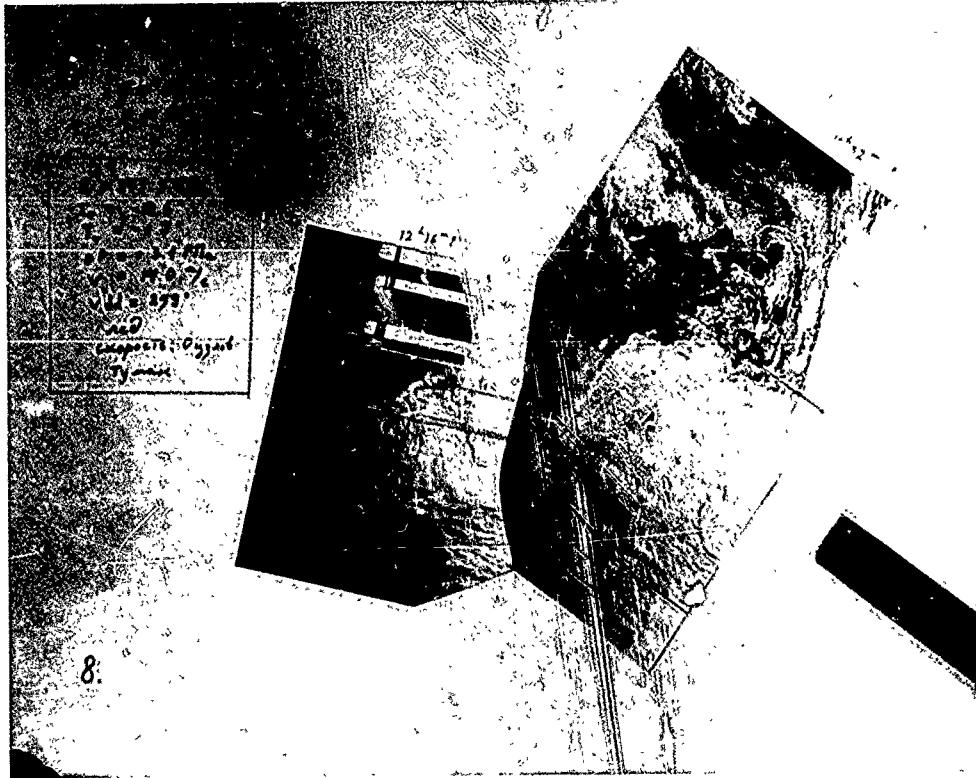


Figure 129, 21 September satellite photo, $63^{\circ}36'S$ $28^{\circ}40'W$.



Figure I30. 22 September satellite photo, $65^{\circ}09'S$ $25^{\circ}51'W$.



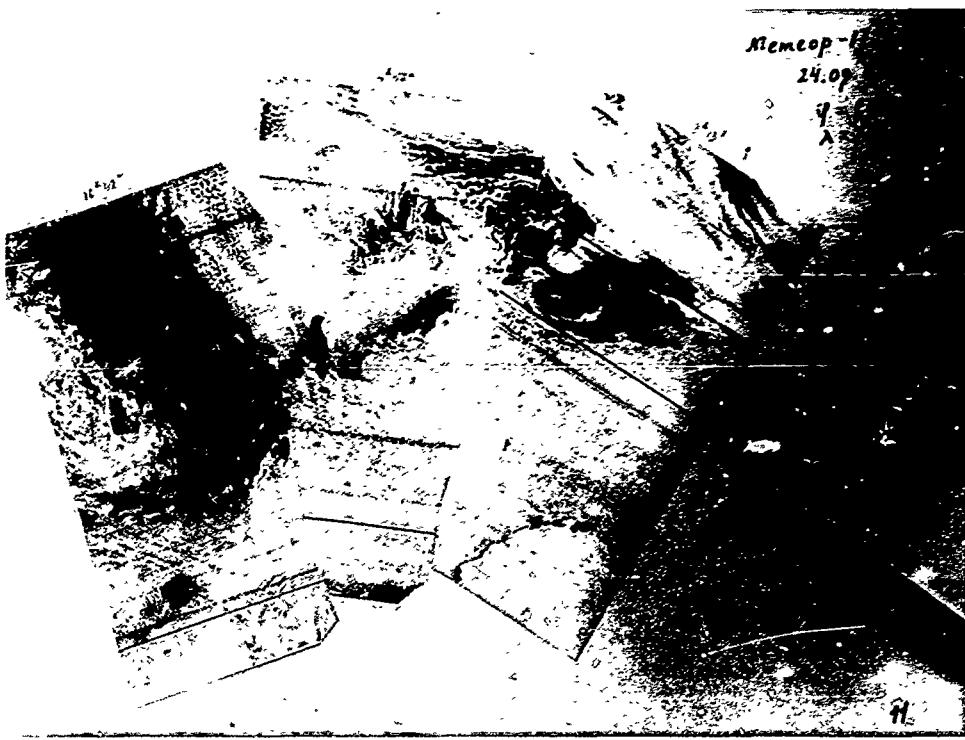


Figure 132. 24 September satellite photo, $67^{\circ}22'S$ $21^{\circ}19'W$.



Figure 133. 25 September satellite photo, $67^{\circ}52'S$ $18^{\circ}47'W$.

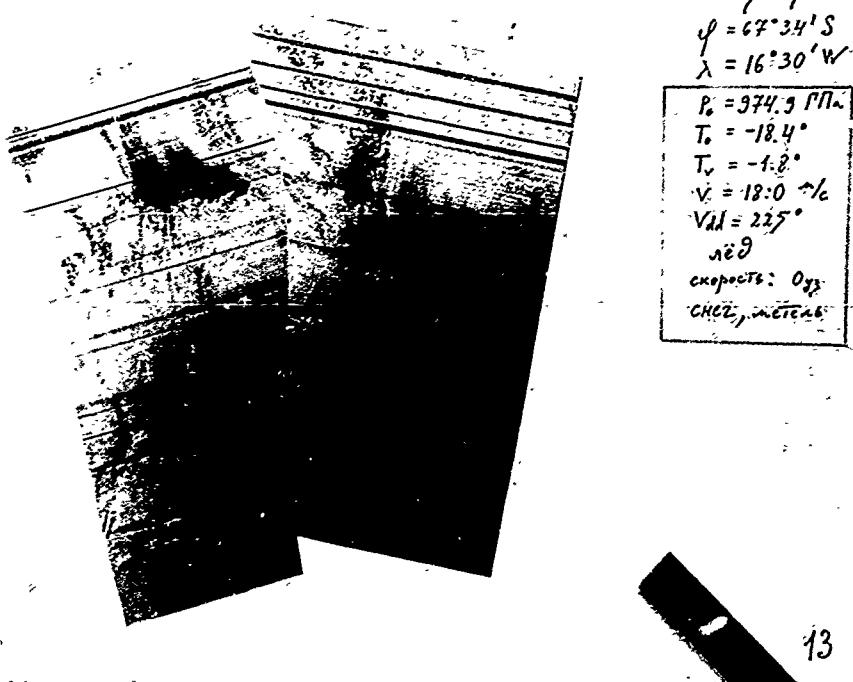


Figure 134. 26 September satellite photo, $67^{\circ}34'S$ $16^{\circ}30'W$.

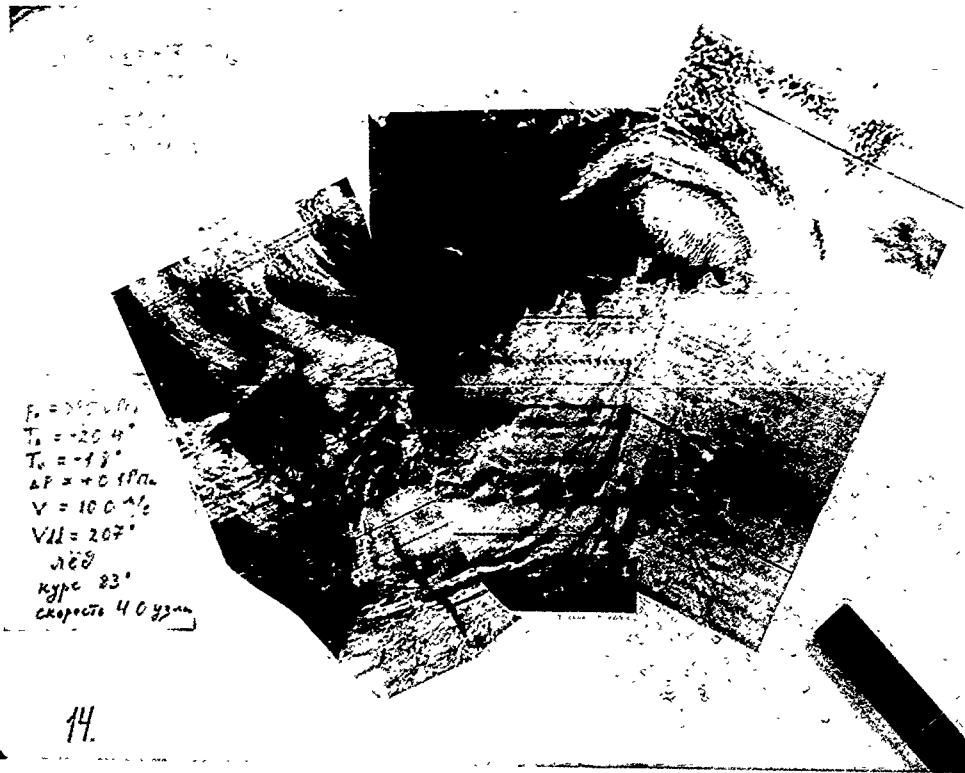


Figure 135. 27 September satellite photo, $67^{\circ}30'S$ $13^{\circ}51'W$.

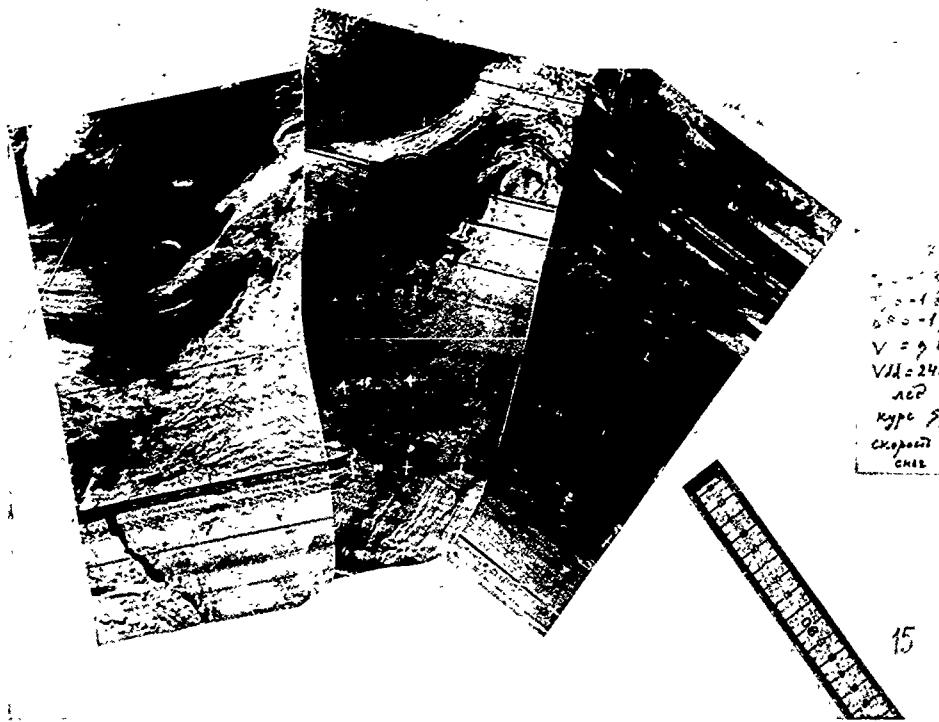


Figure 136. 28 September satellite photo, 66°52'S 10°40'W.

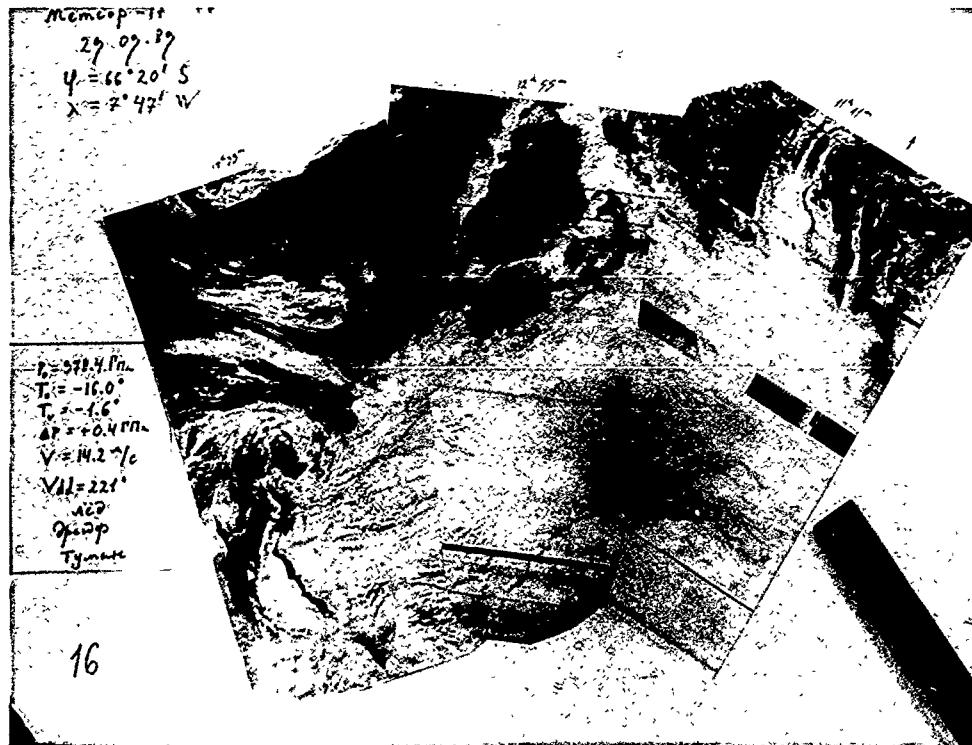


Figure 137. 29 September satellite photo, $66^{\circ}20'S$ $7^{\circ}47'W$.

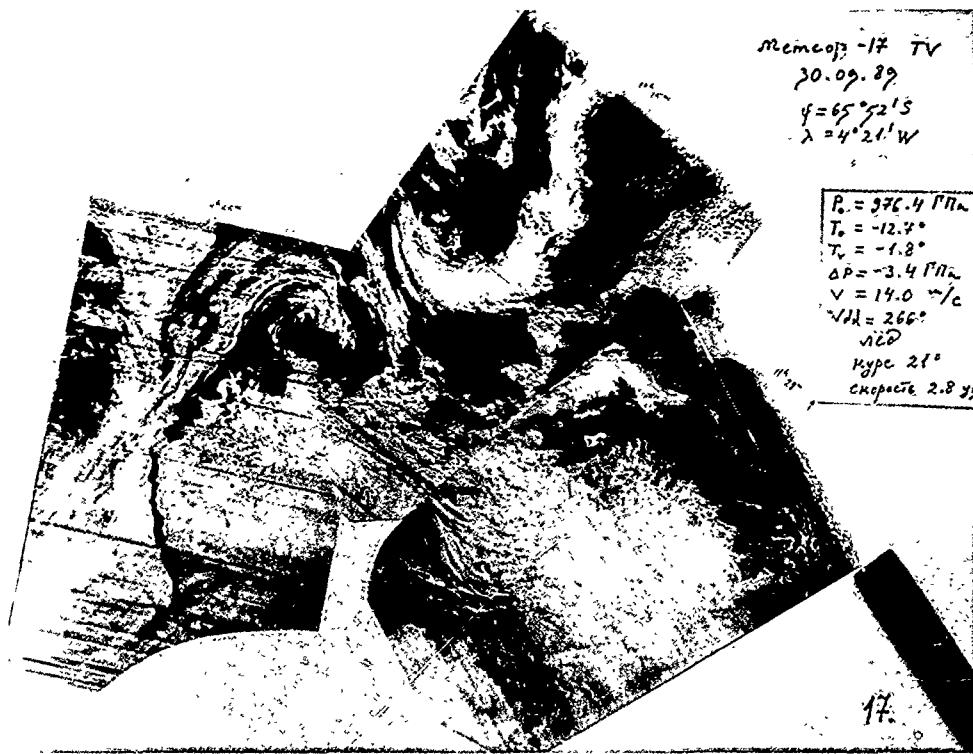


Figure 138. 30 September satellite photo, $65^{\circ}52'S$ $4^{\circ}21'W$.



Figure 139. 1 October satellite photo, $65^{\circ}21'S$ $0^{\circ}58'W$.

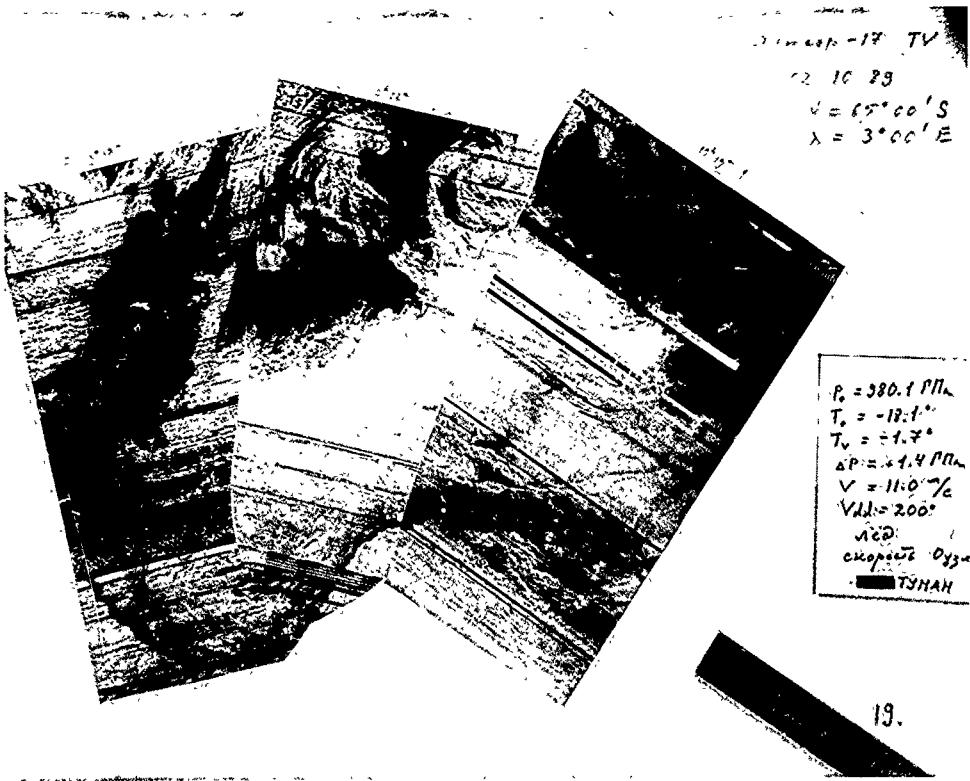


Figure 140. 2 October satellite photo, 65°00'S 3°00'E.

Memosip-17 T.

03.10.89

$\psi = 66^{\circ}21' S$

$\lambda = 0^{\circ}25' W$

$P_0 = 932.6 \text{ hPa}$

$T_0 = -16.5^{\circ}$

$T_{v0} = -13^{\circ}$

$\Delta P = 0.0 \text{ hPa}$

$V = 6.4^{\circ}/\text{h}$

$VH = 248^{\circ}$

nCD

Ekopogoda C,

20.

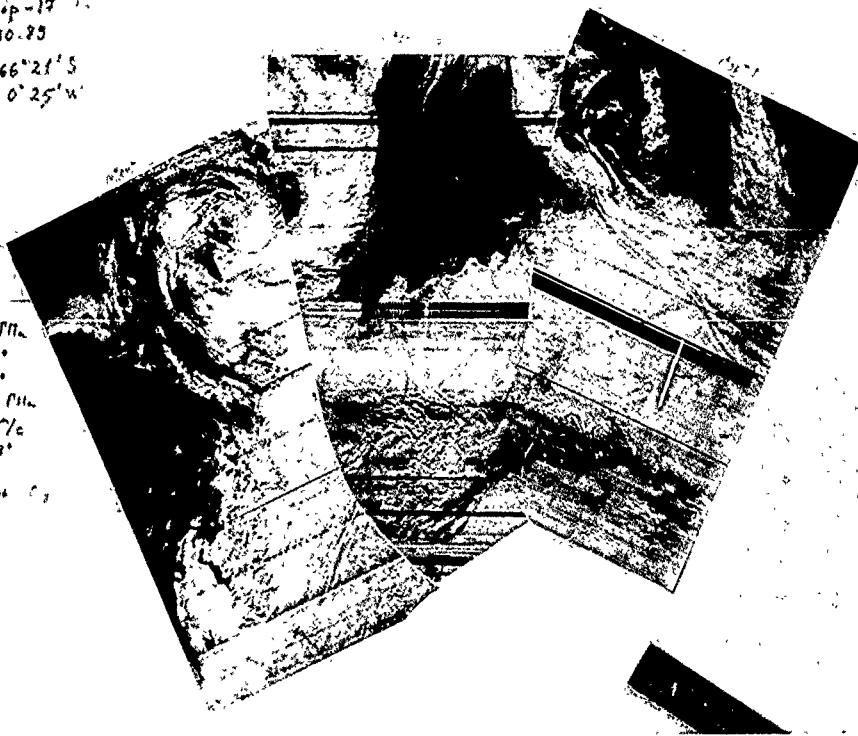
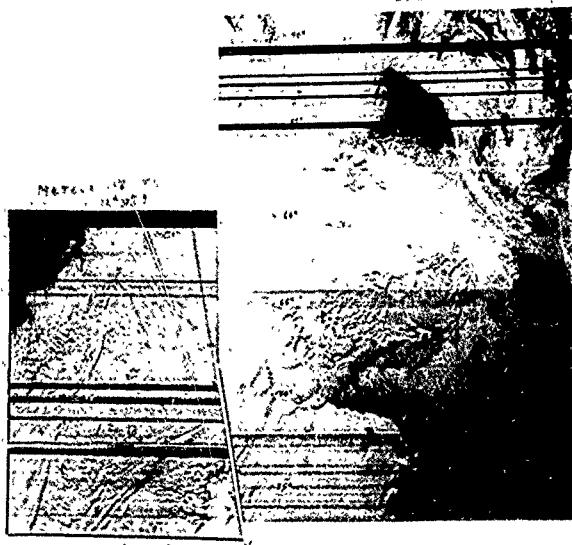


Figure 141.3 October satellite photo, $66^{\circ}21'S$ $0^{\circ}25'W$.

64 10 23
 $\delta = 66^{\circ}07'5$
 $\lambda = 2^{\circ}02'W$



$P_0 = 993.2 \text{ mb}$
 $T_0 = -7.3^\circ$
 $T_d = -1.7^\circ$
 $\Delta T = +2.3 \text{ mb}$
 $V = 11.1 \text{ m/s}$
 $V_{10m} = 24.2^\circ$
AEP
Hypc 33.9°
сумма 3.4 град.



Figure 142. 4 October satellite photo, $66^{\circ}07'S$ $2^{\circ}02'W$.

05.10.89

$\varphi = 64^{\circ}59' S$

$\lambda = 1^{\circ}58' W$

$P_0 = 993.3 \text{ hPa}$
 $T_0 = -7.3^{\circ}$
 $T_{V0} = -1.8^{\circ}$
 $\Delta P = +0.3 \text{ hPa}$
 $V = 14.1 \text{ m/s}$
 $V_{DD} = 224^{\circ}$
...
Ось
сноу.

22.

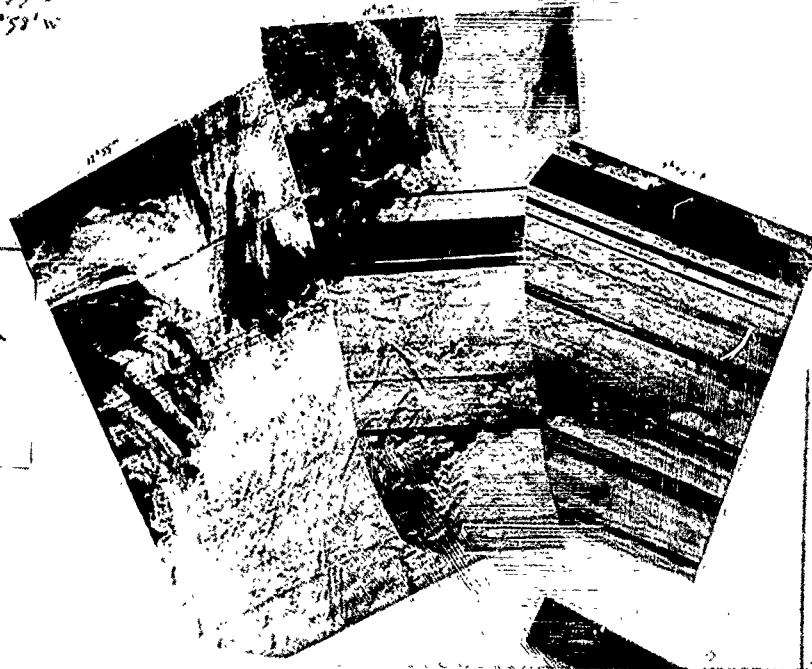


Figure 143. 5 October satellite photo, $64^{\circ}59'S$ $1^{\circ}58'W$.

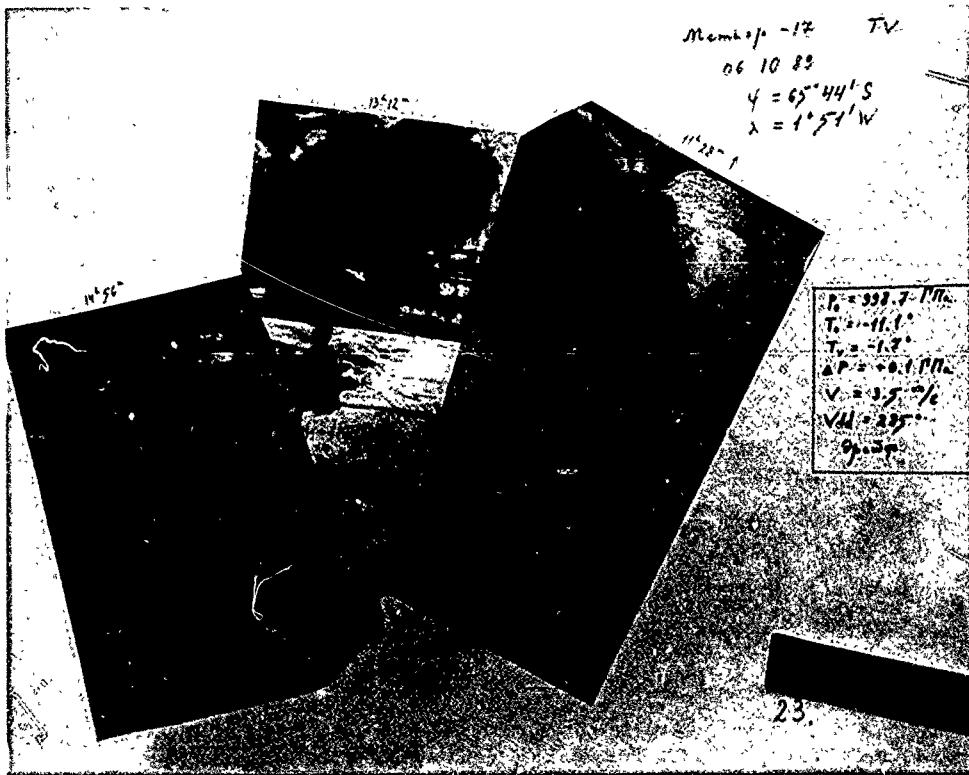


Figure 144. 6 October satellite photo, $65^{\circ}44'S$ $1^{\circ}51'W$.

Memorandum

27.10.83

$\lambda = 65^{\circ}52' S$

$\lambda = 1^{\circ}52' W$

$T_s = 314 \text{ KPa}$
 $T_d = -77^\circ$
 $T_e = -67^\circ$
 $\Delta P = +1.5 \text{ PPa}$
 $\chi = 19.2 \text{ %}$
VHT 24°
Земля
снег

24.

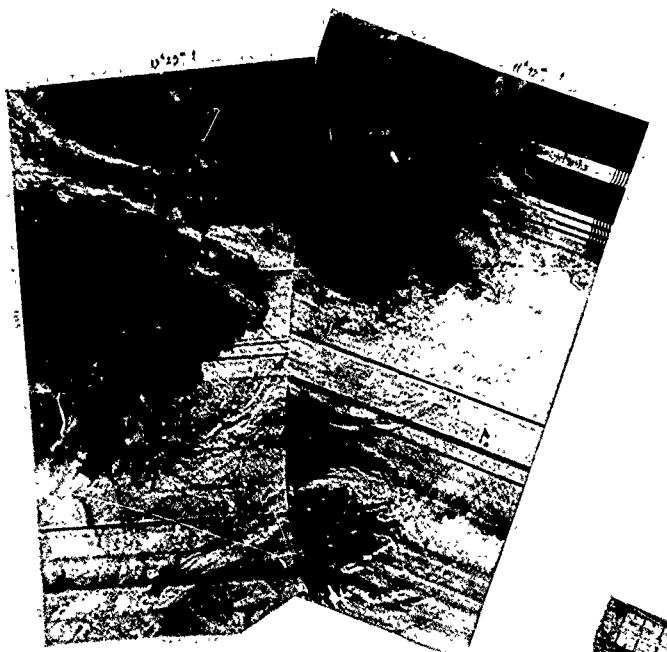


Figure 145. 7 October satellite photo, $65^{\circ}52'S$ $1^{\circ}52'W$.

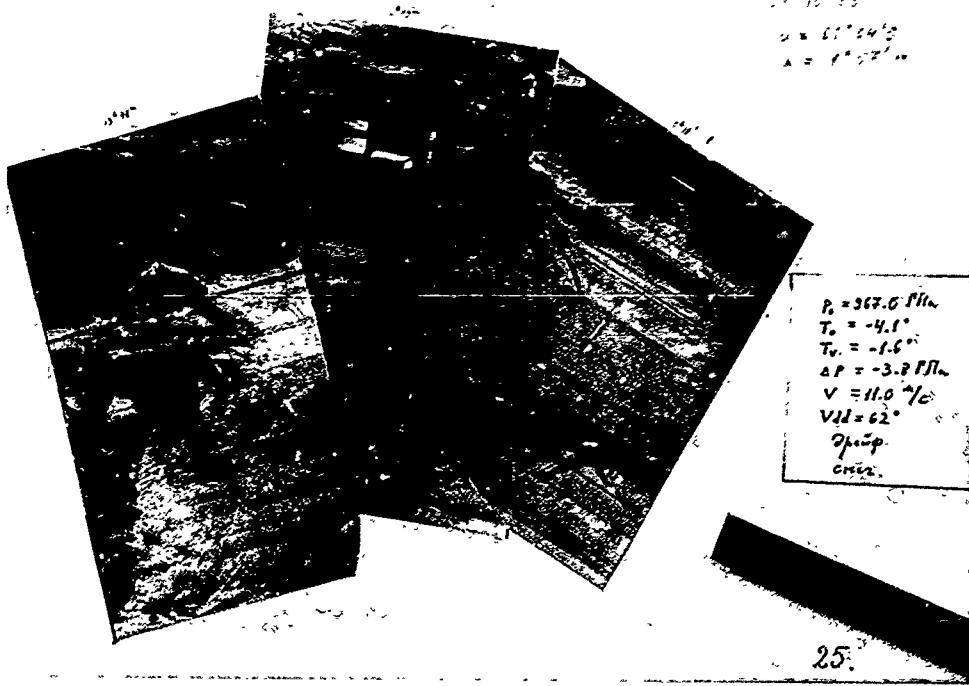
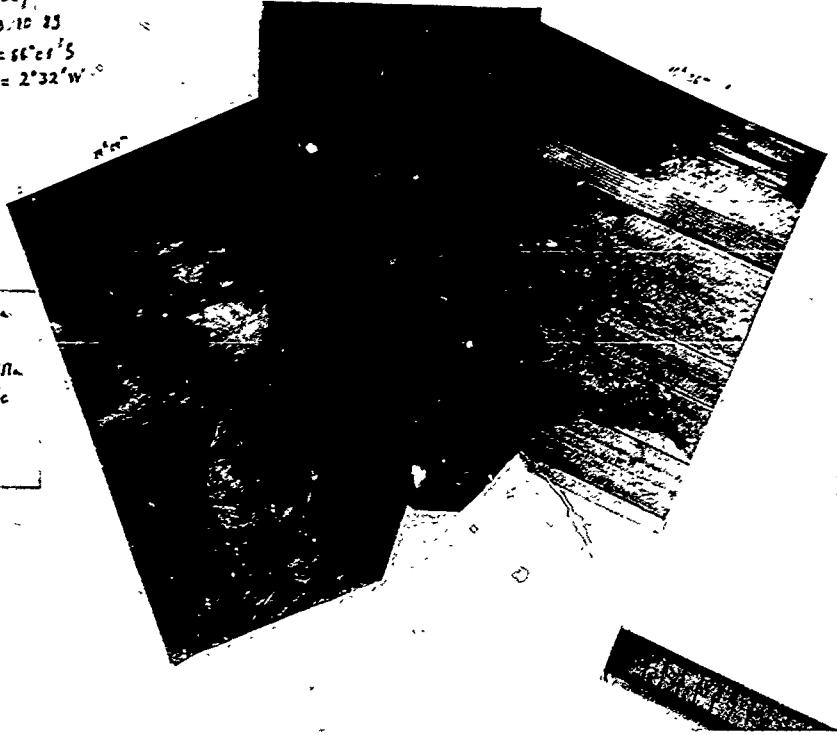


Figure 146.8 October satellite photo, 66°04'S 1°57'W.

Mamcap -12 TV
03:10 23
 $\varphi = 66^{\circ} 01' S$
 $\lambda = 2^{\circ} 32' W$

$P_c = 333.6 \text{ Pa}$
 $T_c = -15.4^{\circ}$
 $T_w = -45^{\circ}$
 $\Delta P = -0.8 \text{ Pa}$
 $V = 12.2 \text{ m/s}$
 $V_{eff} = 46^{\circ}$
n.c
Sperry



26.

Figure 147. 9 October satellite photo, $66^{\circ} 01' S$ $2^{\circ} 32' W$.

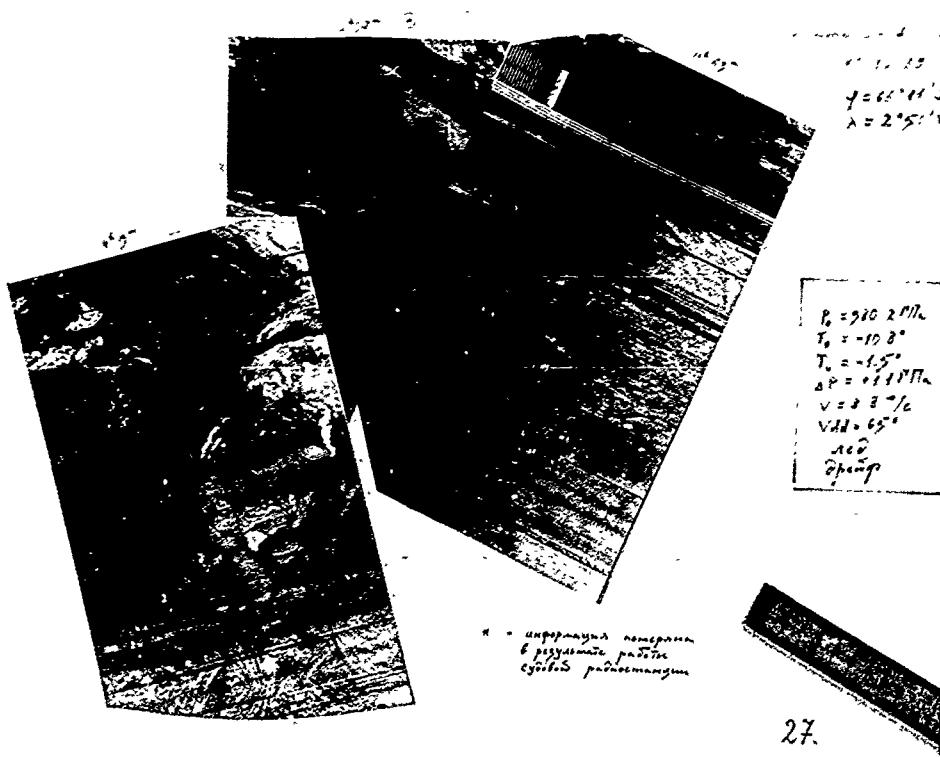


Figure 148. 10 October satellite photo, $66^{\circ} 11'S$ $2^{\circ} 50'W$.

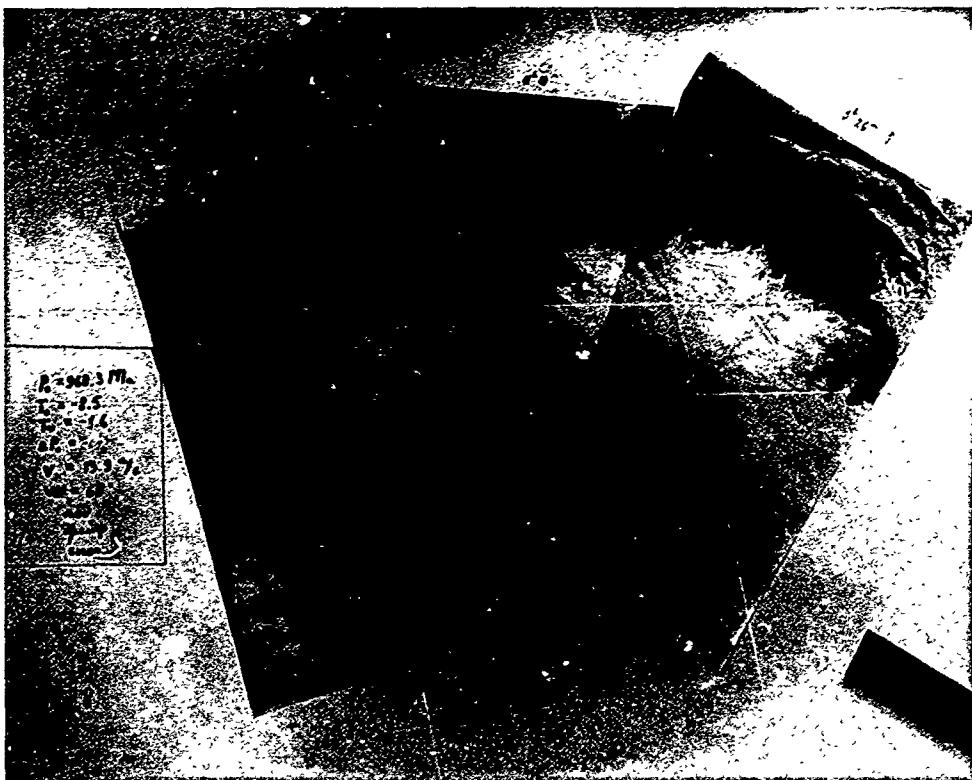


Figure 149. 11 October satellite photo, $66^{\circ} 17'S$ $3^{\circ} 05'W$.



$P_c = 373, 0^{\circ} \text{ PT}$
 $T_c = -14.4^{\circ}$
 $T_s = -1.6^{\circ}$
 $\Delta P = +4.2 \text{ PT}$
 $V = 19.4^{\circ}/\text{d}$
 $V_{SL} = 15^{\circ}$
AC
Open

29.

Figure 150. 12 October satellite photo, $66^{\circ} 14'S$ $3^{\circ} 57'W$.

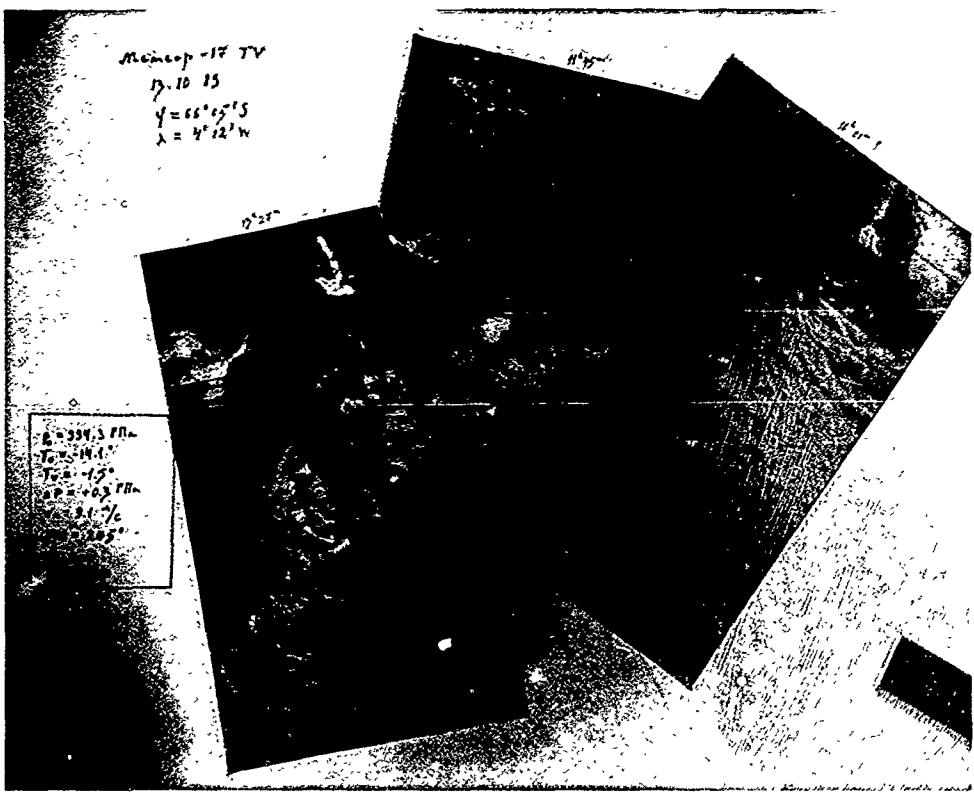


Figure 151. 13 October satellite photo, $66^{\circ} 05' S$ $4^{\circ} 12' W$.

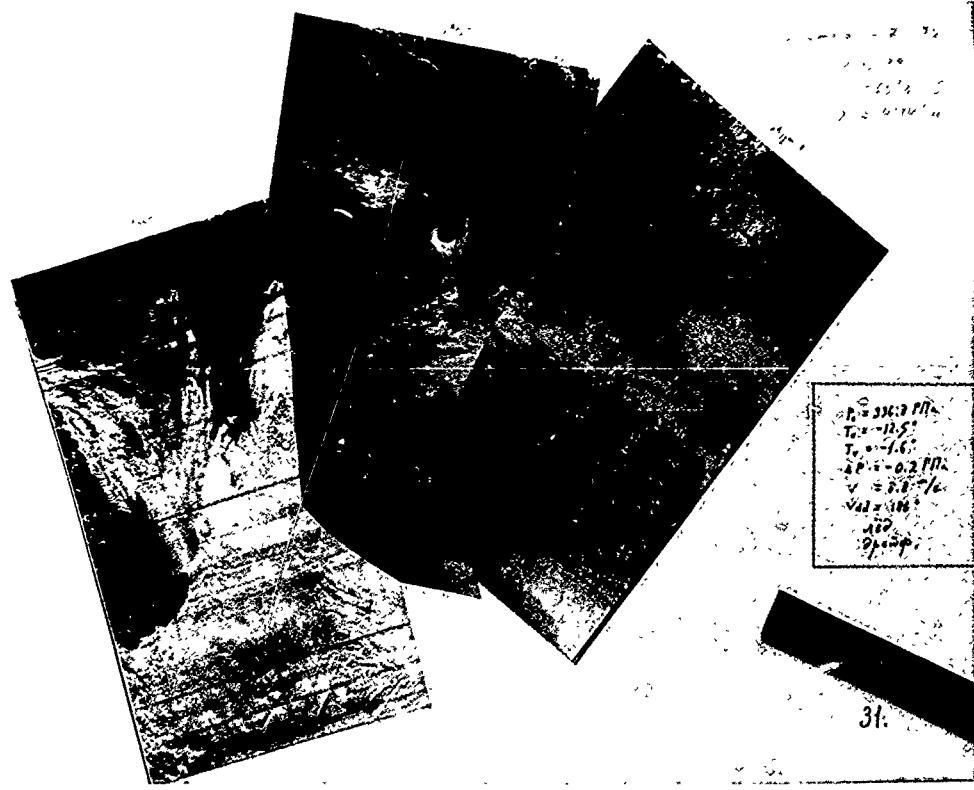


Figure 152. 14 October satellite photo, $65^{\circ}56'S$ $4^{\circ}14'W$



Figure 153. 15 October satellite photo, $65^{\circ}48'S$ $4^{\circ}20'W$.

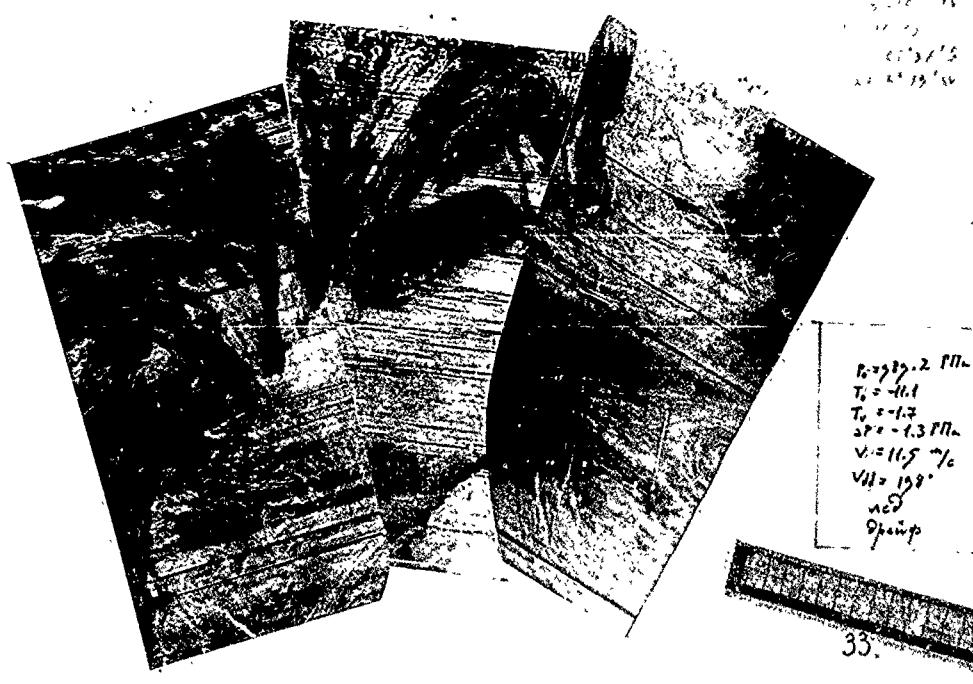


Figure 154 16 October satellite photo, $65^{\circ}37'S$ $4^{\circ}19'W$.

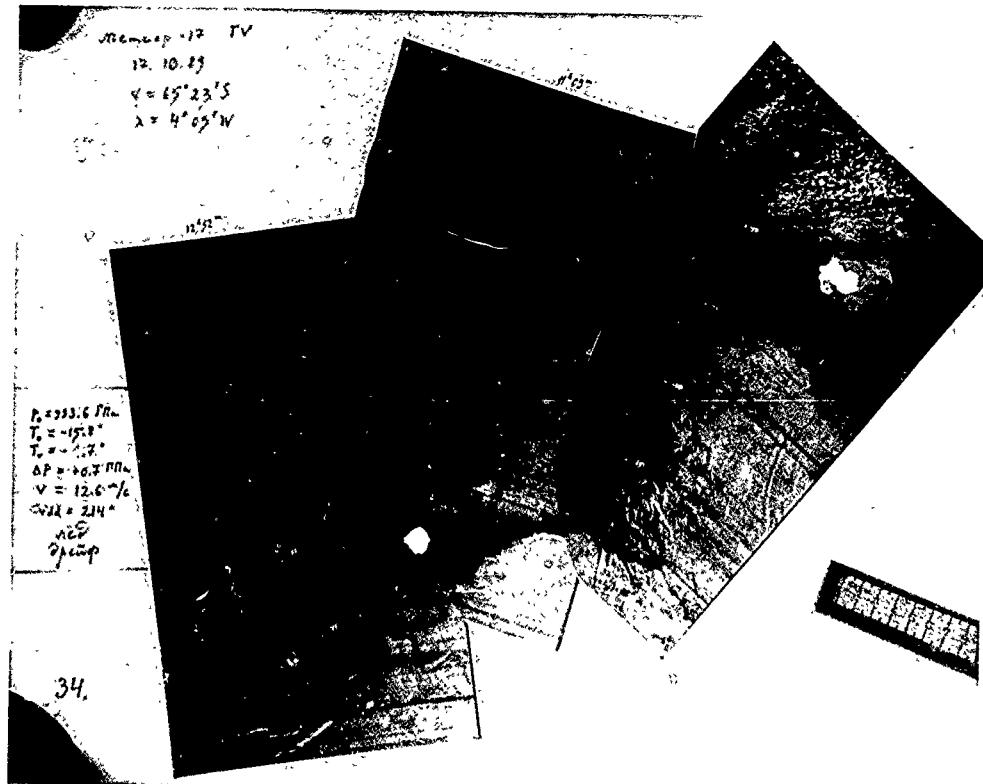


Figure 155. 17 October satellite photo, $65^{\circ}23'S$ $4^{\circ}09'W$.

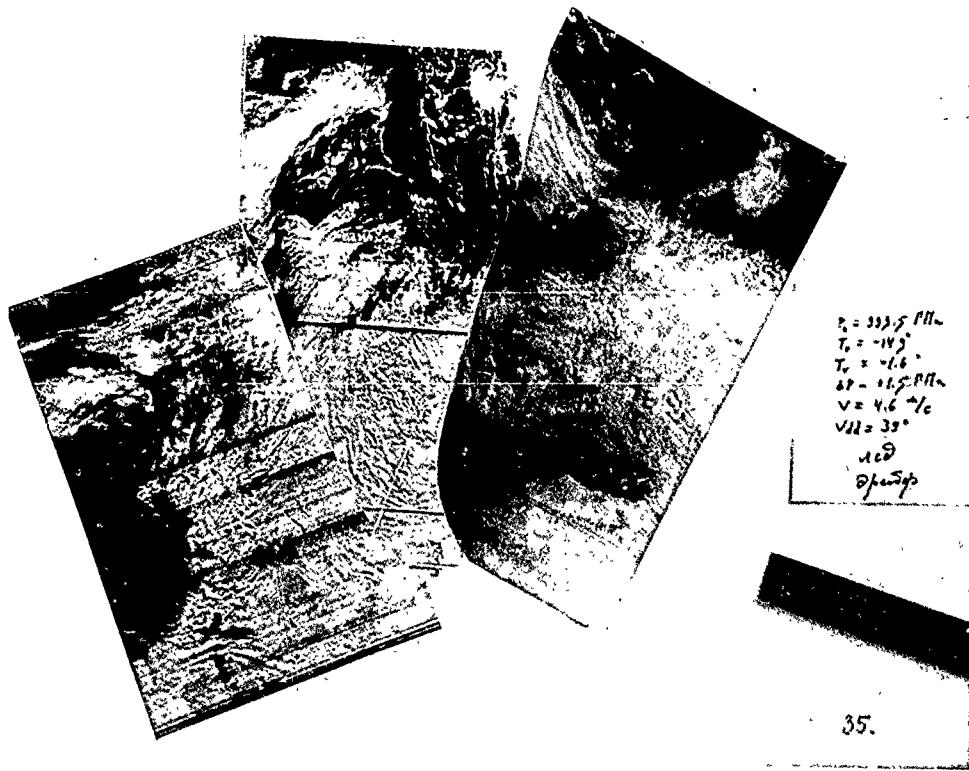


Figure 156. 18 October satellite photo, $65^{\circ}22'S$ $4^{\circ}07'W$.

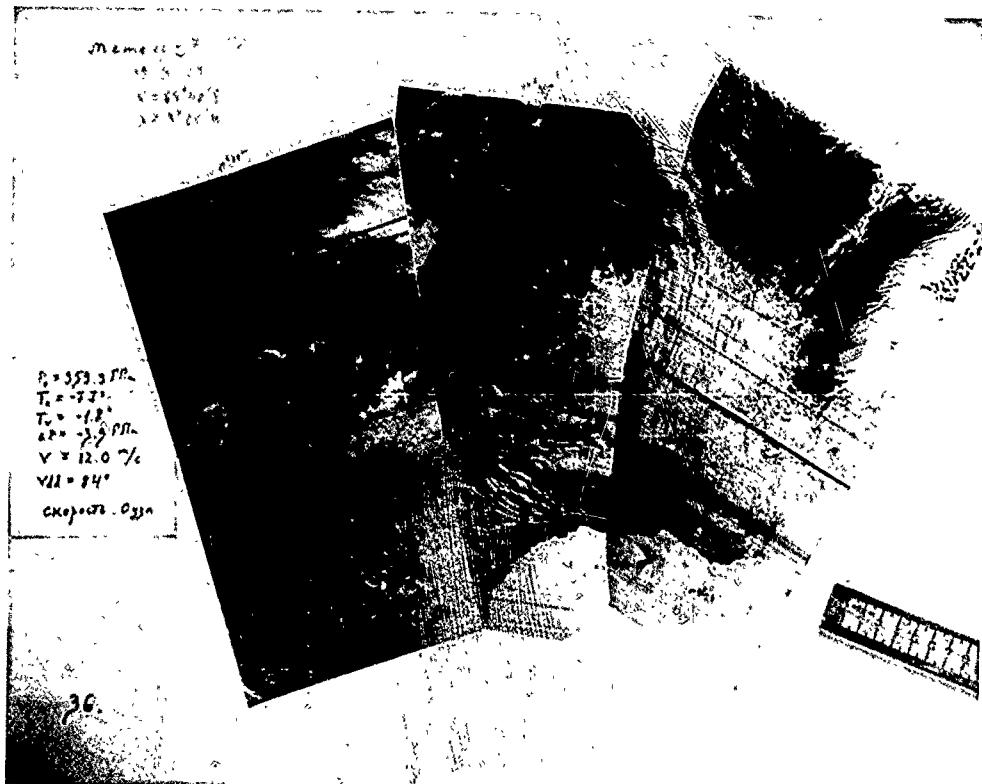


Figure 157, 19 October satellite photo, $64^{\circ}48'S$ $3^{\circ}00'W$.

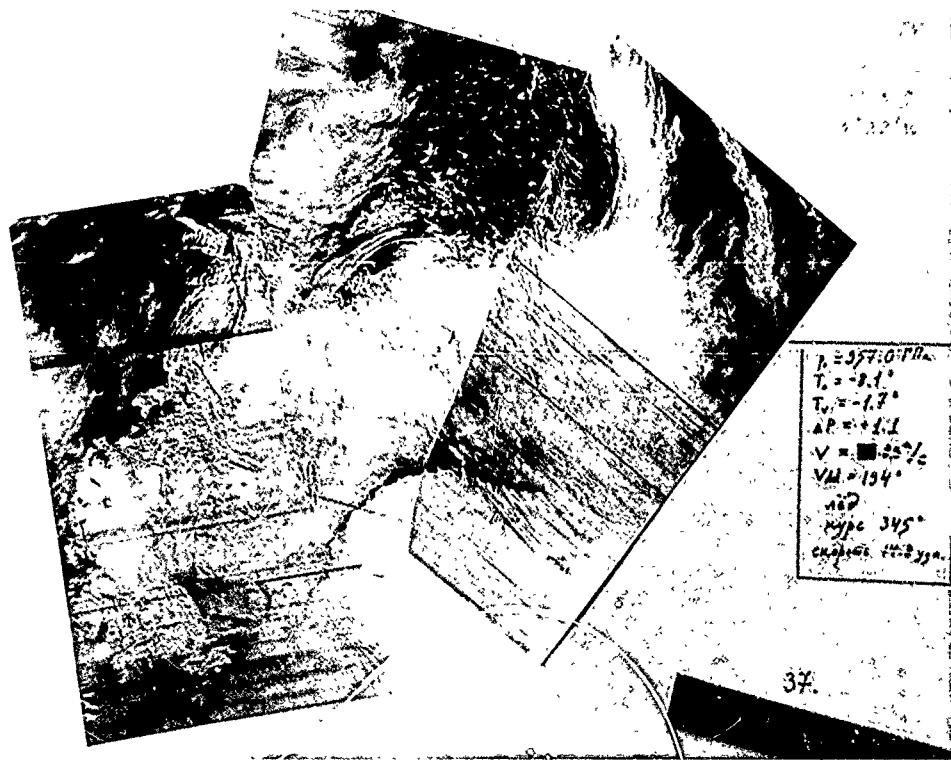


Figure 158. 20 October satellite photo, $63^{\circ}49'S$ $5^{\circ}28'W$.

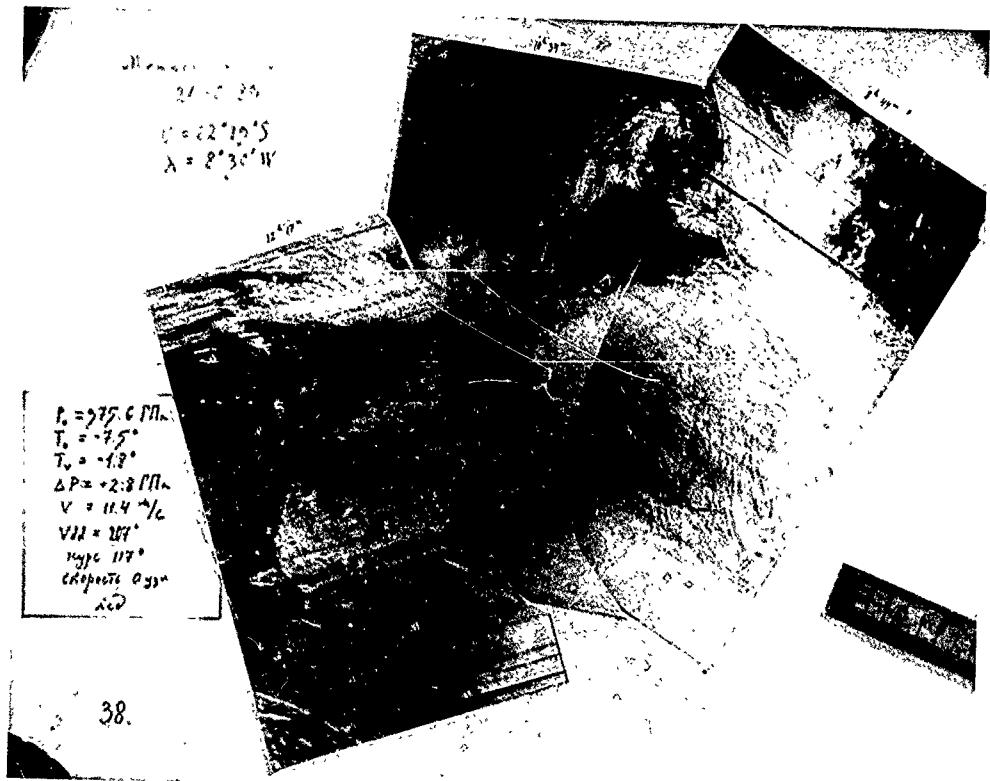


Figure 159. 21 October satellite photo, $62^{\circ}19'S$ $8^{\circ}30'W$.



Figure 160. 22 October's satellite phot $10^{\circ} 46'S$ / $71^{\circ} 34'W$.

Meteorite TV

23.10.39

43.56°

13.56°

P = 92.4 fm

V_e = 9.5 °C

V_{SLR} 127°

ΔP = -0.5 fm

T_g = 1.5°

T_g = 1.7°

Geometric:

z₁ = 3.0

J = 3°

H = 1 fm

z = 3.0

T = 19°

D = 316°

H = 3.0

40.

NASA SP-137-1000

Figure 161. 23 October satellite photo, 58° 12'S 13° 56'W.

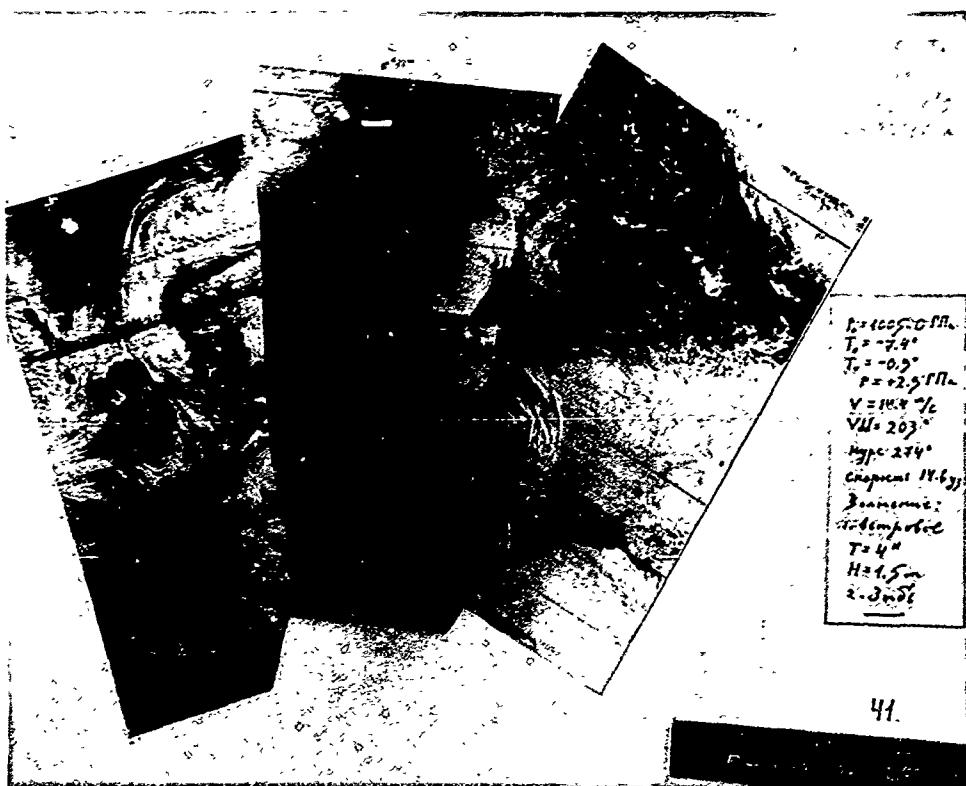


Figure 162. 24 October satellite photo, 58°06'S 22°36'W.

$\phi = 101^{\circ} 28' M$
 $T_s = -4.5^{\circ}$
 $T_c = -11^{\circ}$
 $DP = +14^{\circ} M$
 $V = 10.1^{\circ}/c$
 $V/I/I = 220^{\circ}$
Type 257
Coverage 13.4%
Brasserie
Leopold
 $T = 4^{\circ}$
 $H = 1.0 m$
 $3 m \times 6$
 $T = 10^{\circ}$
 $H = 3.5 m$
 $D = 240^{\circ}$

42.

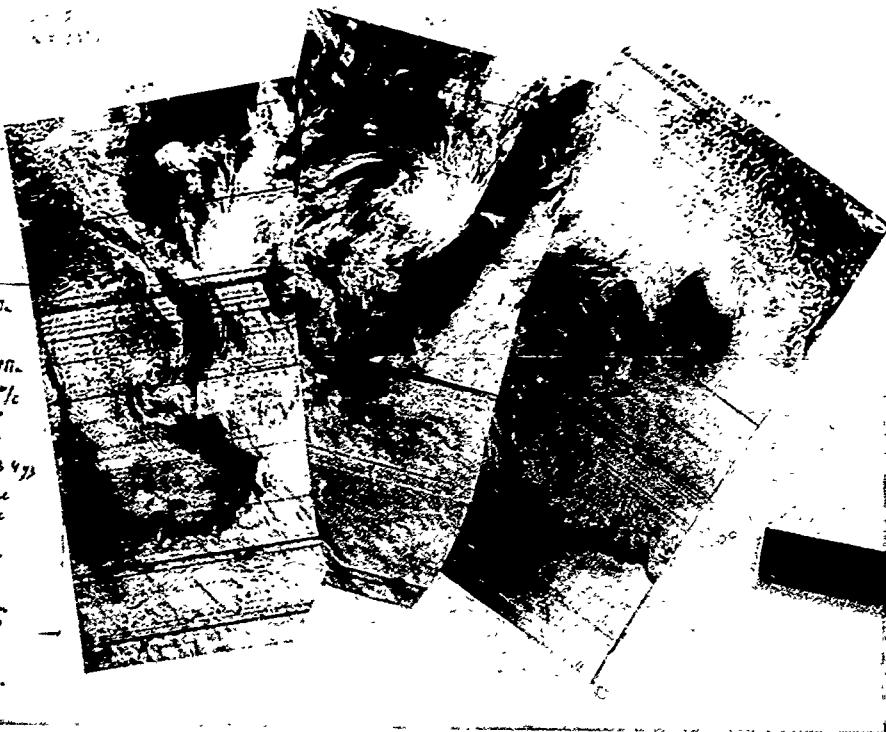


Figure 163. 25 October satellite photo, $58^{\circ}49'S$ $33^{\circ}57'W$.

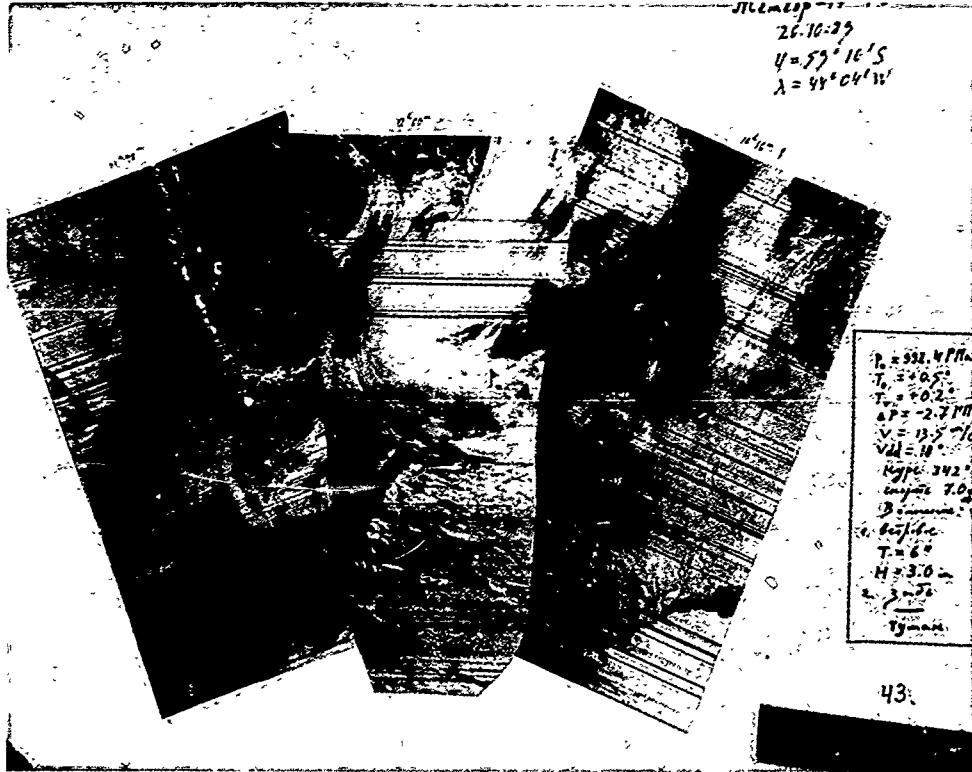


Figure 164, 26 October satellite photo, 59° 16'S 44° 04'W.

$P = 972.4 \text{ mb}$
 $T_s = 9.4^\circ$
 $T_d = -0.3^\circ$
 $\delta P = 3.4 \text{ mb}$
 $v = 26 \text{ cm/s}$
 $VDA = 163^\circ$
 $WPA = 340^\circ$
Magnitude 3.6 M_{SA}
Borehole
1. Depth 1500
2. T = 5°
3. D = 700 m
4. D = 140°
T = 14°
H = 85 km

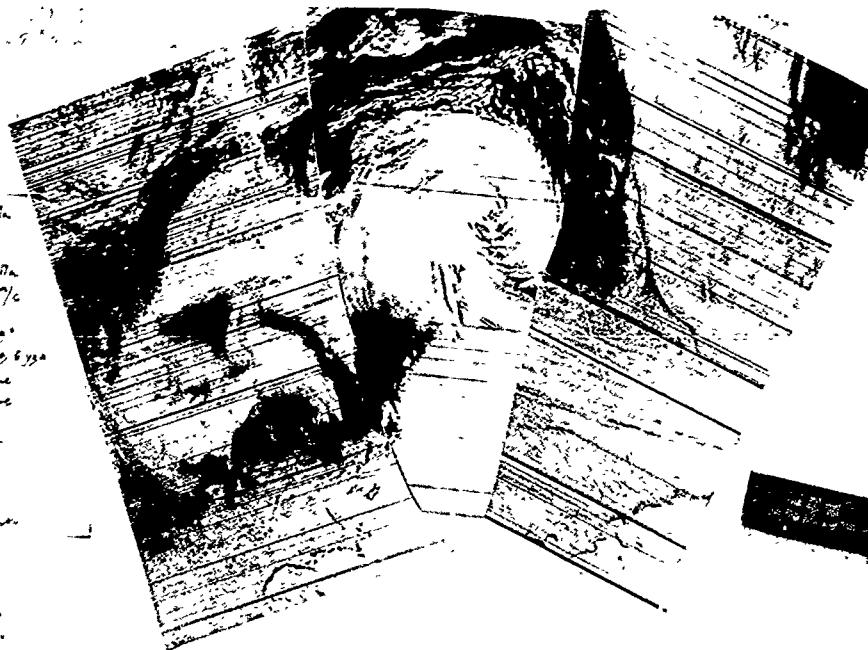


Figure 165. 27 October satellite photo, $60^\circ 23'S$ $54^\circ 15'W$

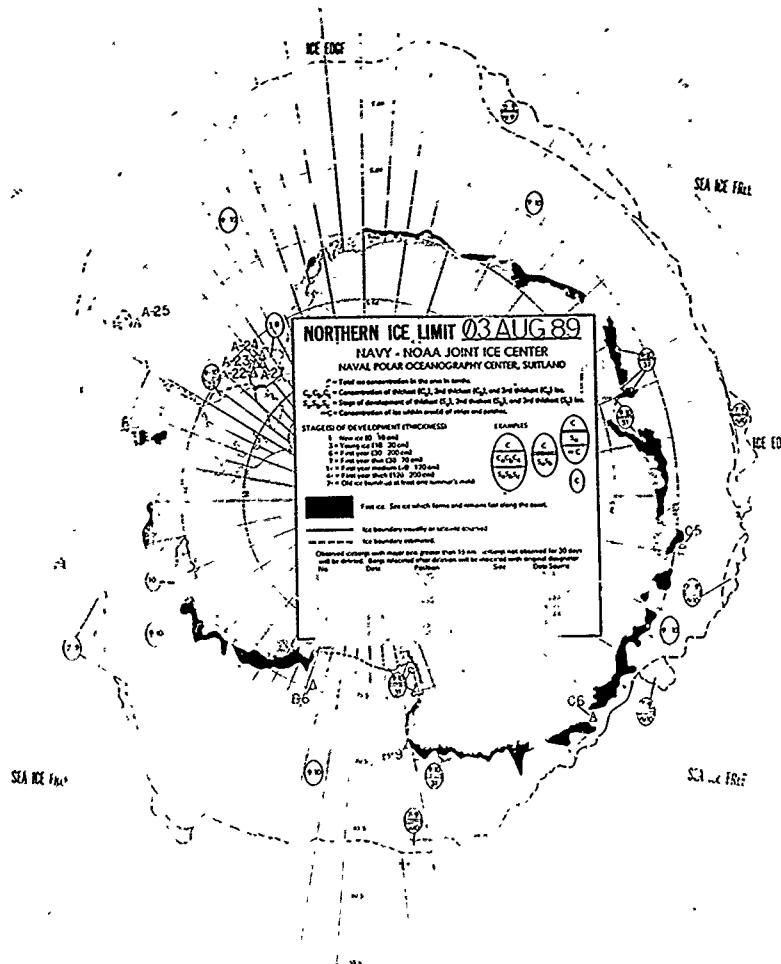


Figure 166. 3 to 9 August 1989 ice extent.

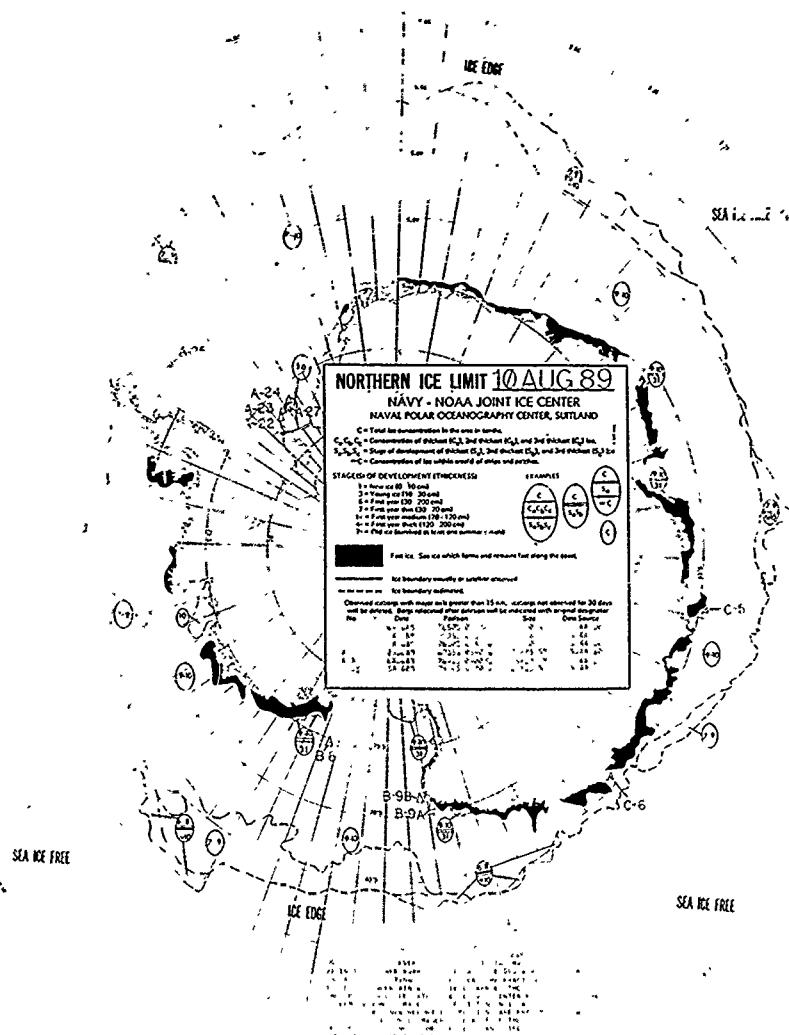


Figure 167. 10 to 16 August 1989 ice extent.

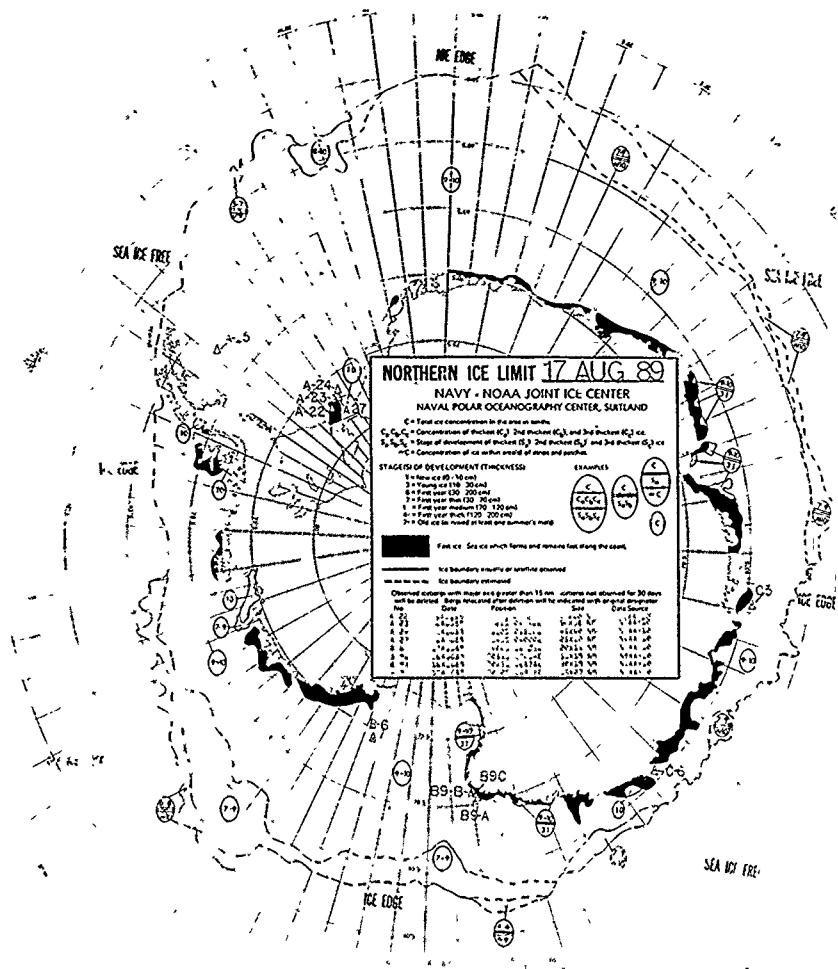


Figure 168 17 to 30 August 1989 ice extent.

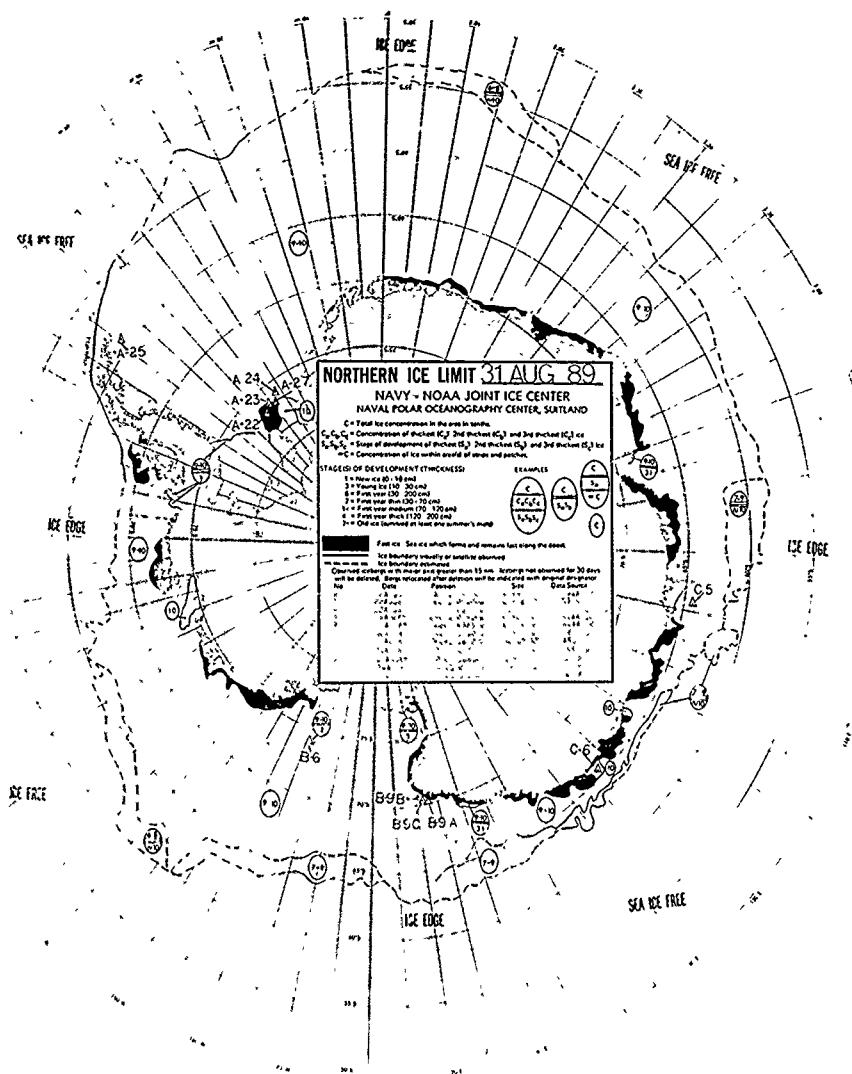


Figure 169. 31 August to 6 September 1989 ice extent.

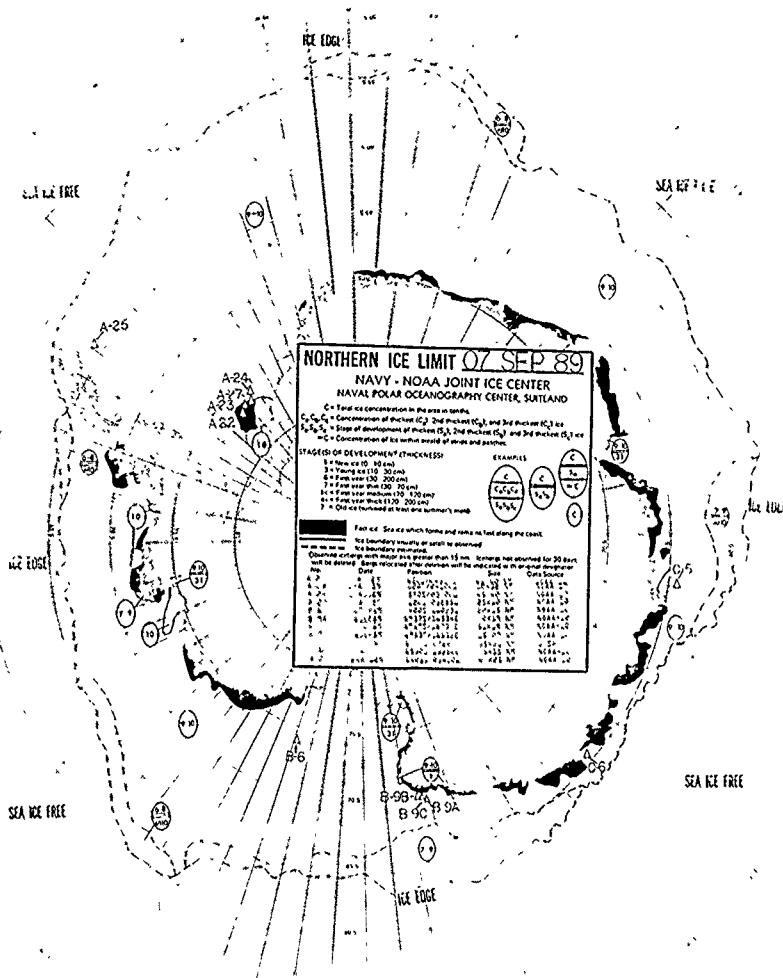


Figure 170. 7 to 13 September 1989 ice extent

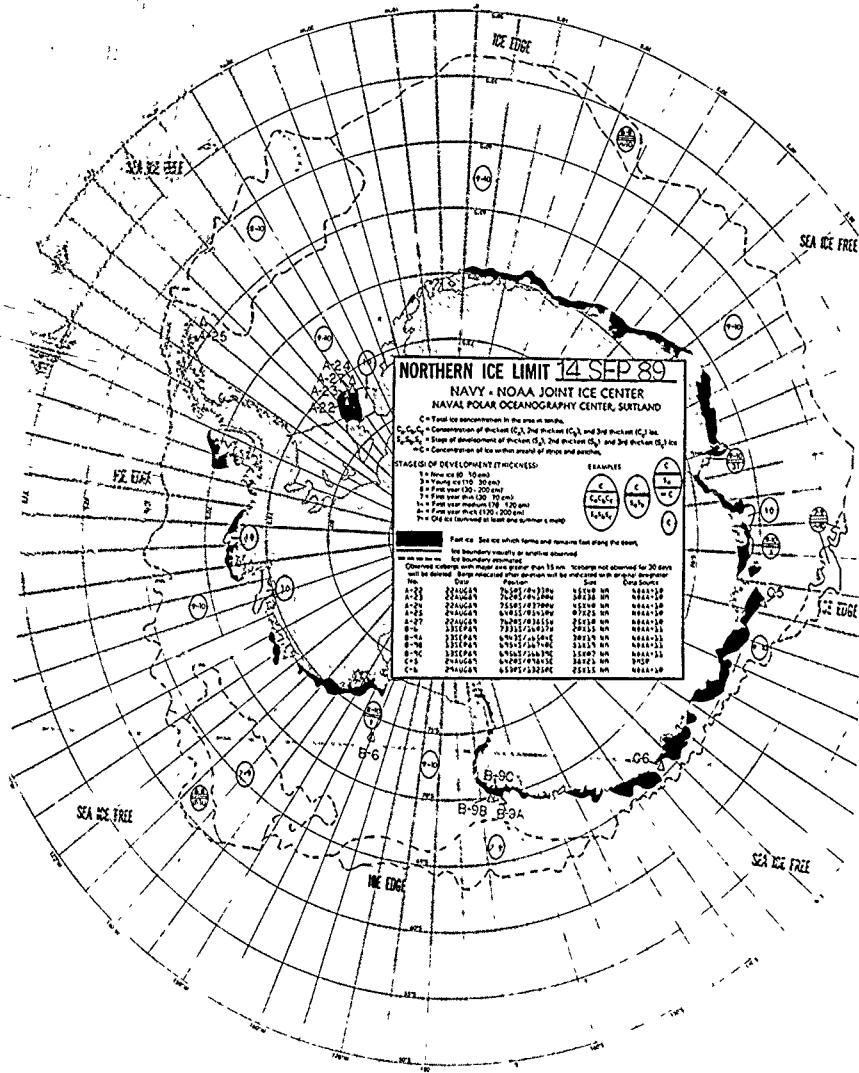


Figure 171. 14 to 20 September 1989 ice extent.

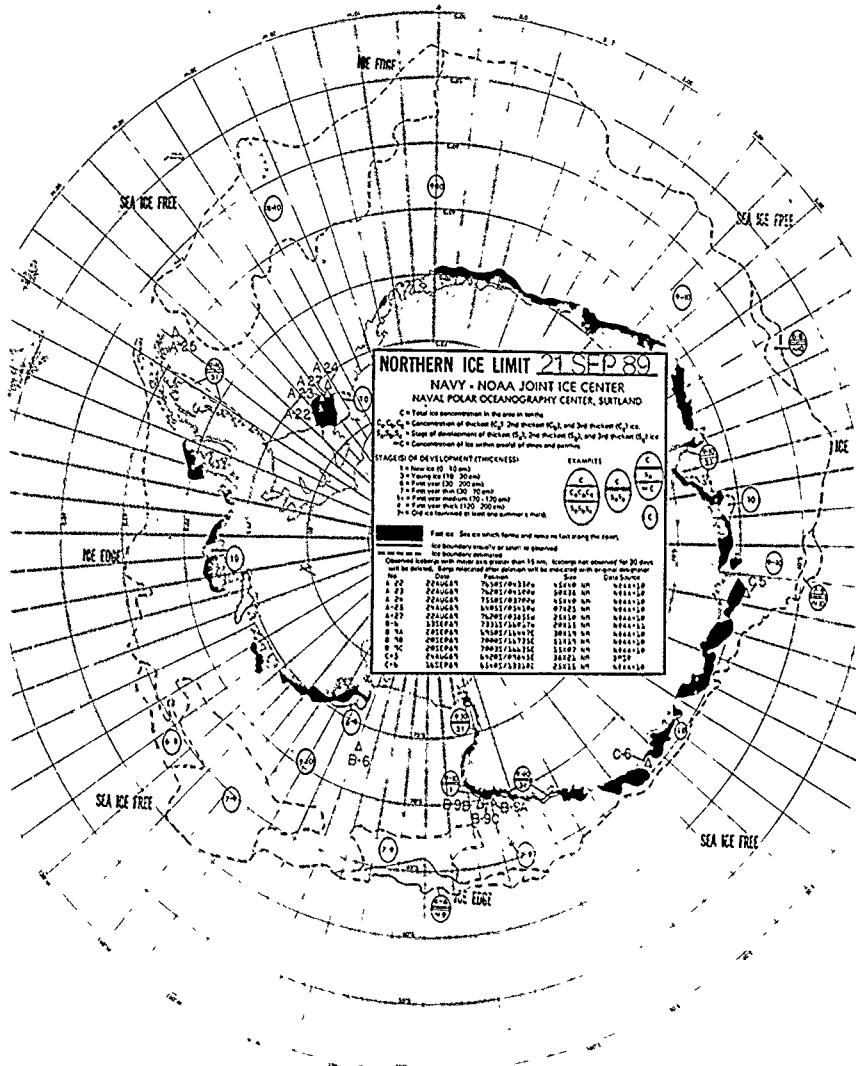
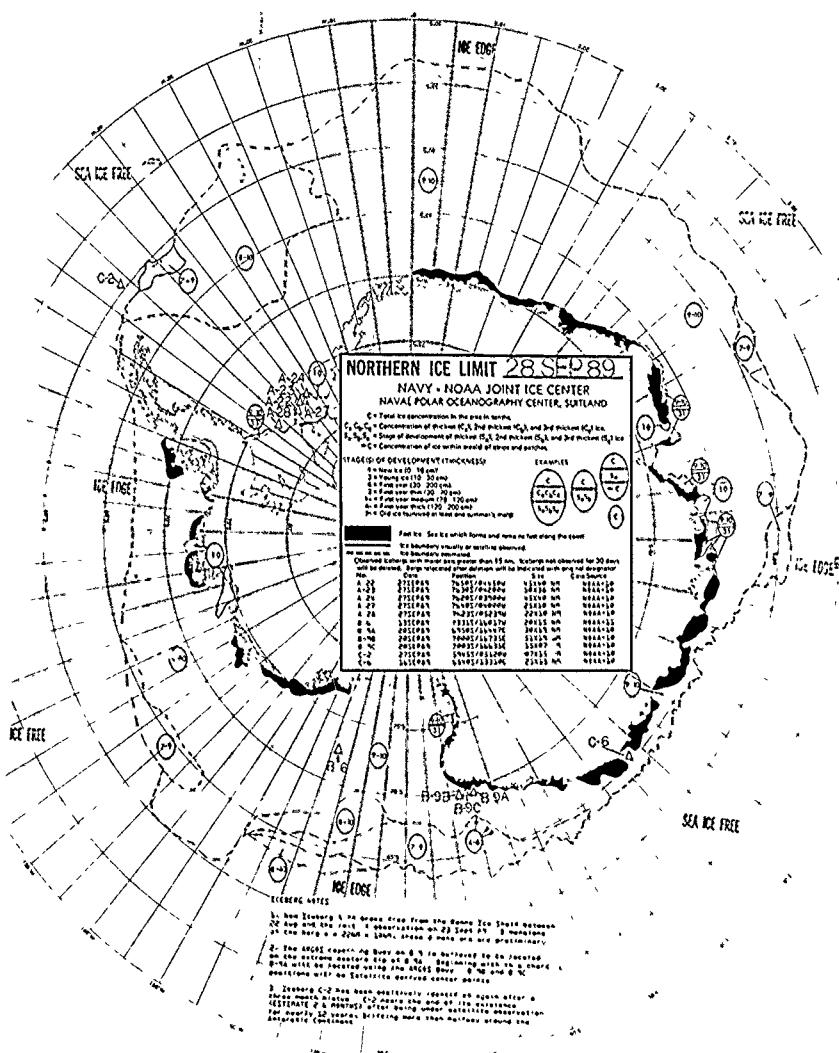


Figure 172. 21 to 27 September 1989 ice extent.



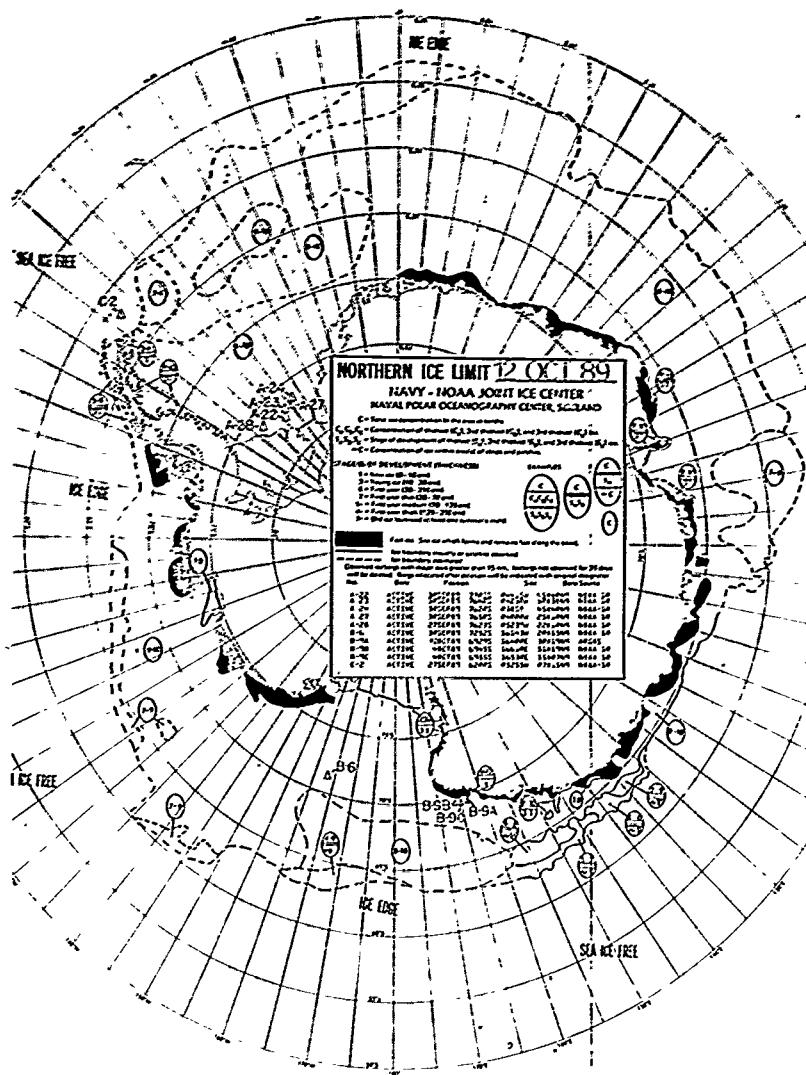


Figure 174. 12 to 18 October 1989 ice extent

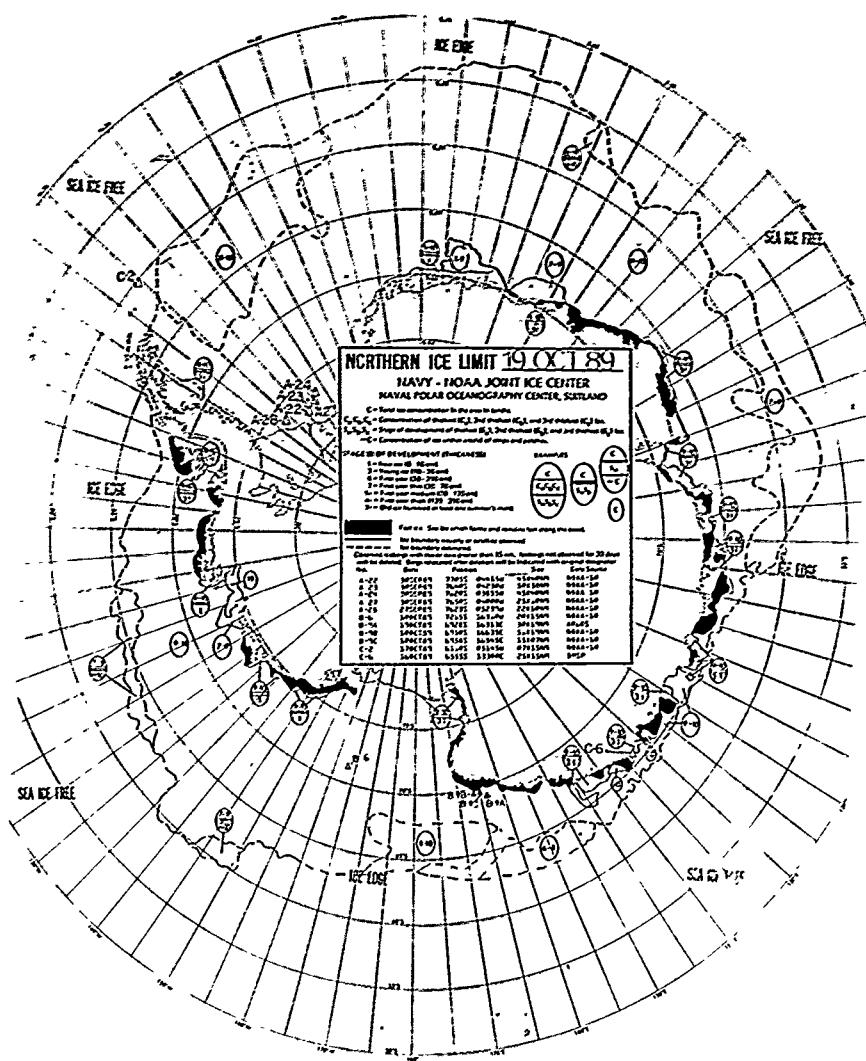


Figure 175. 19 to 25 October 1989 ice extent

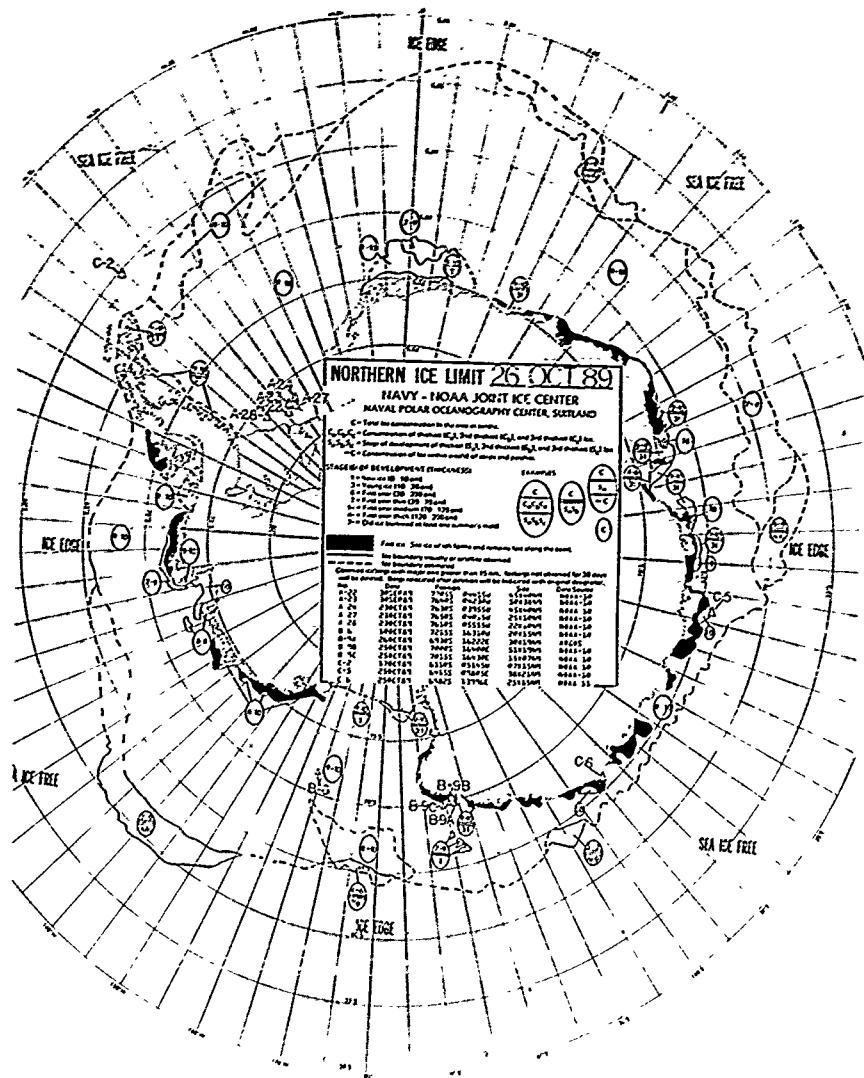


Figure 176. 26 October to 1 November 1989 ice extent.

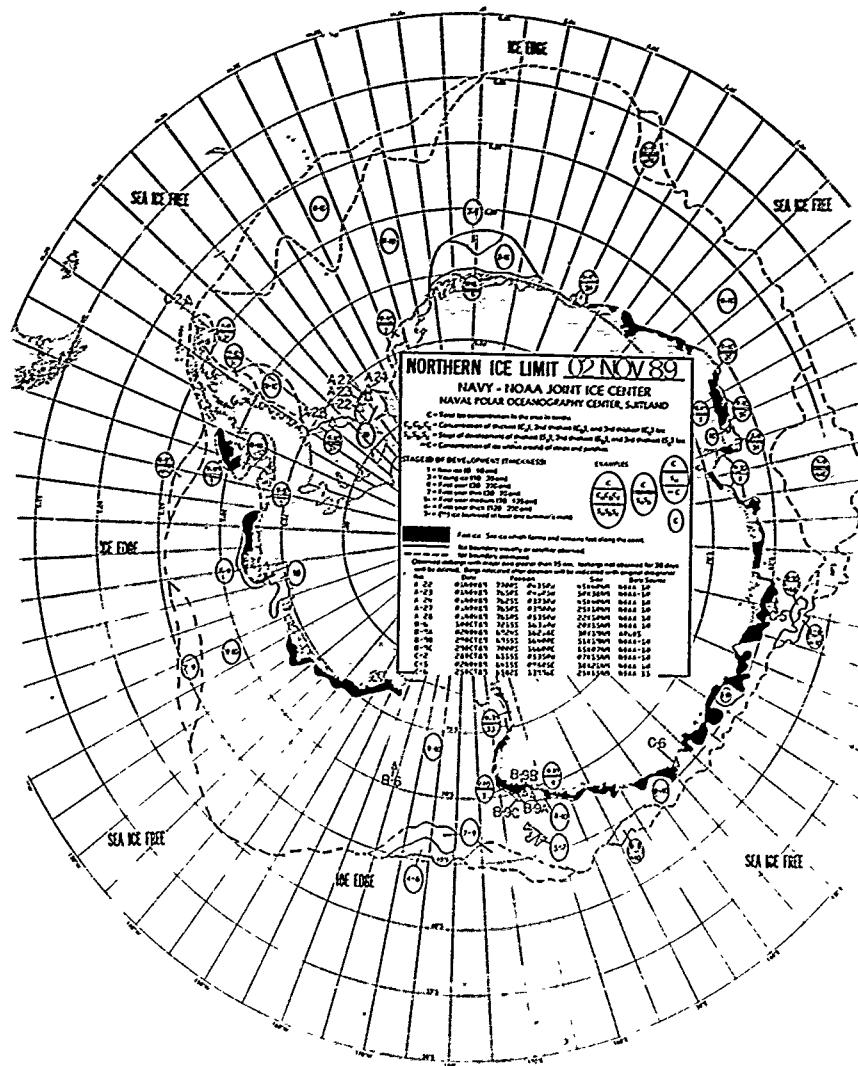


Figure 177. 2 to 8 November 1989 ice extent.

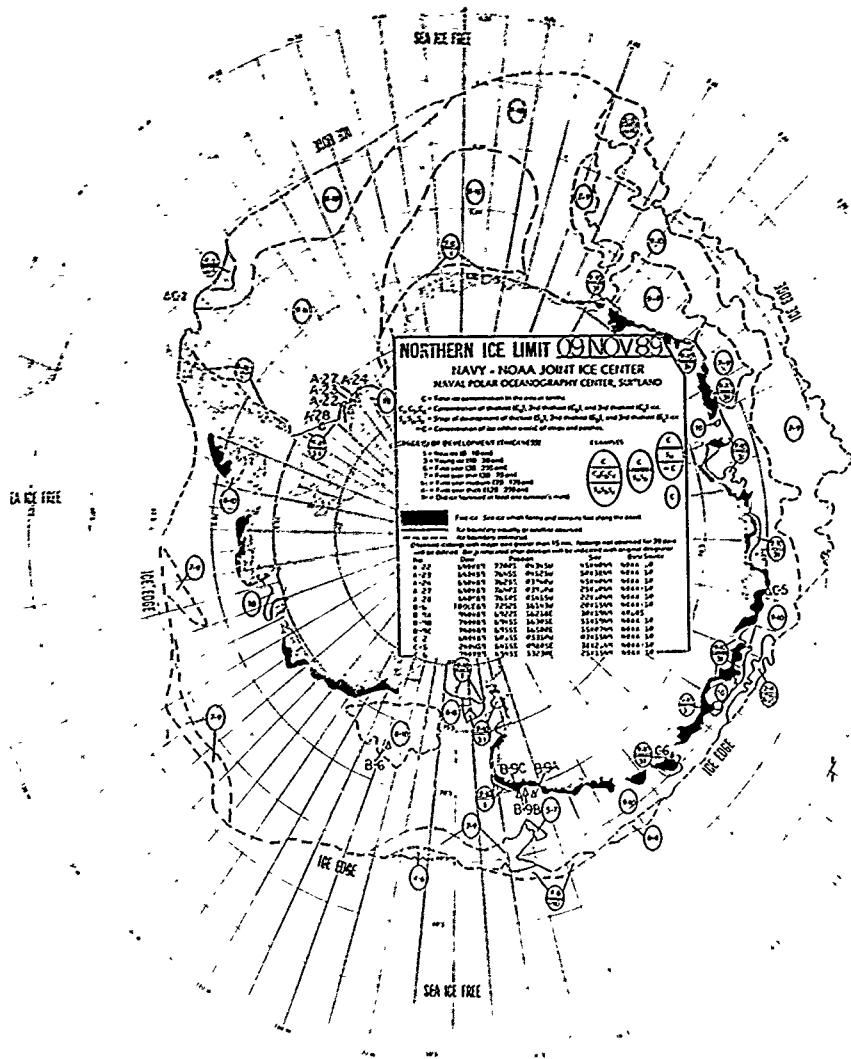


Figure 178. 9 to 15 November 1989 ice extent.

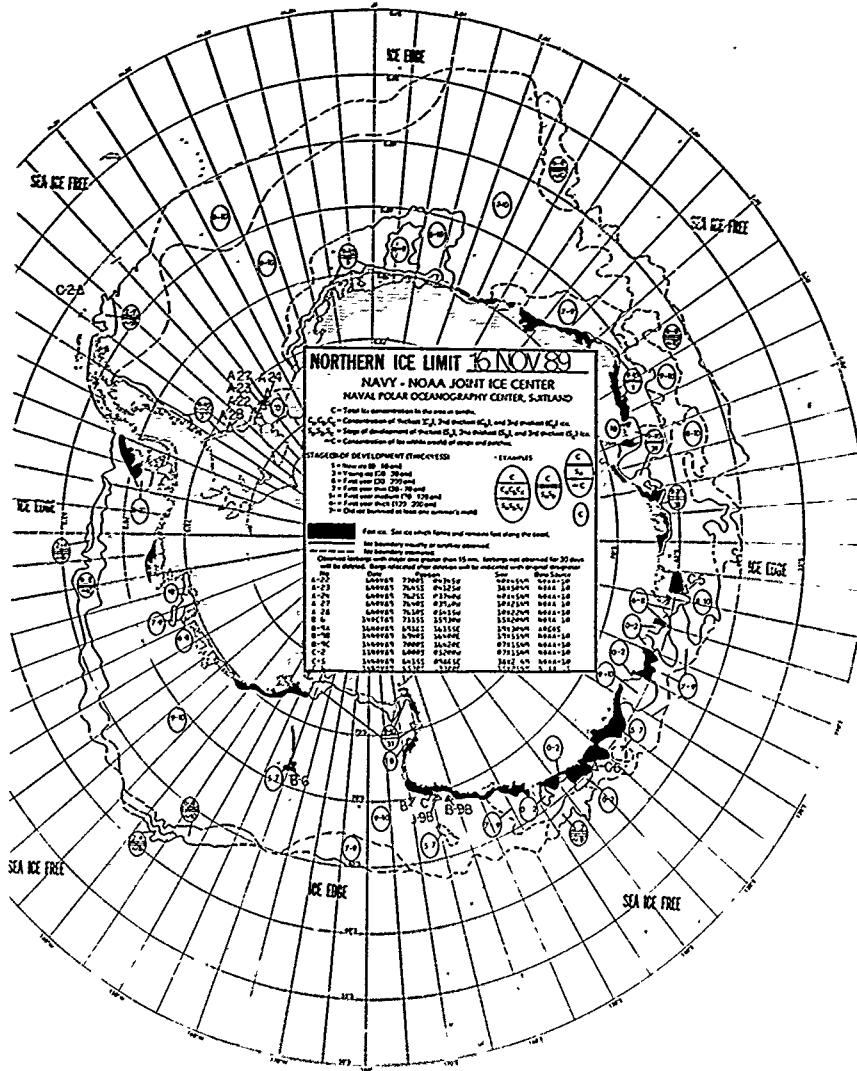
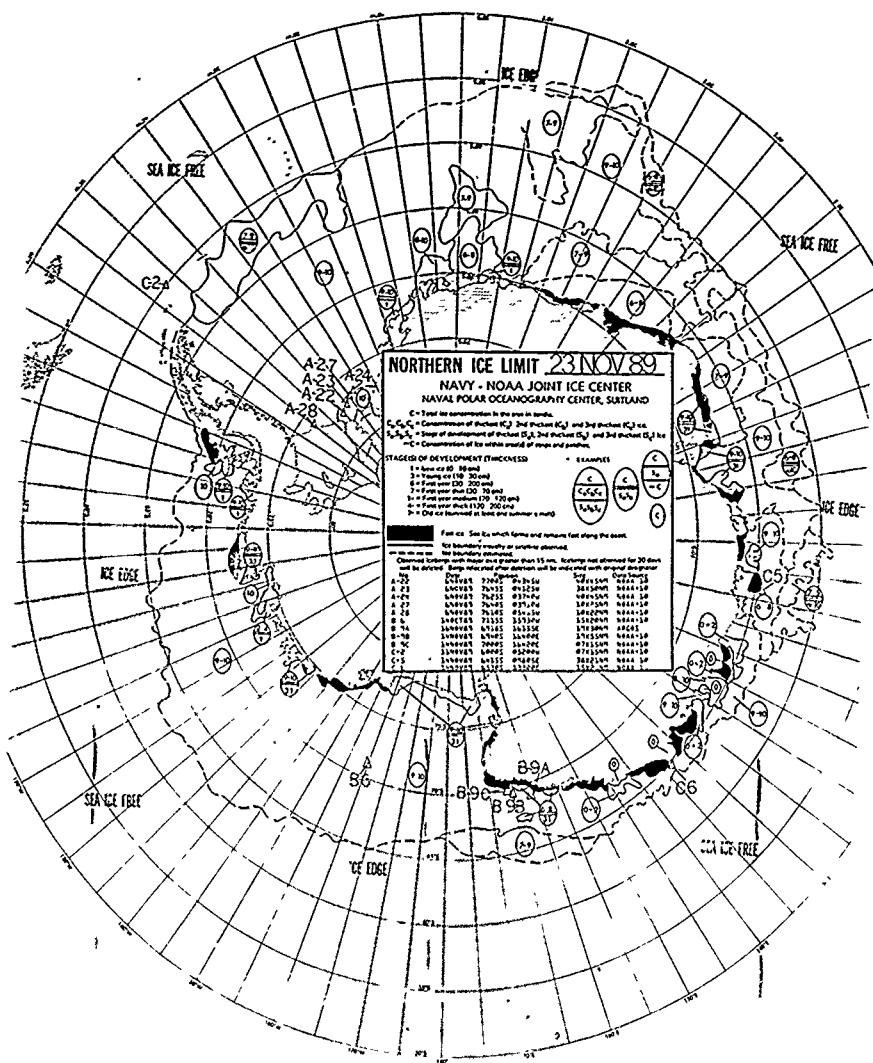


Figure 179. 16 to 22 November 1989 ice extent.



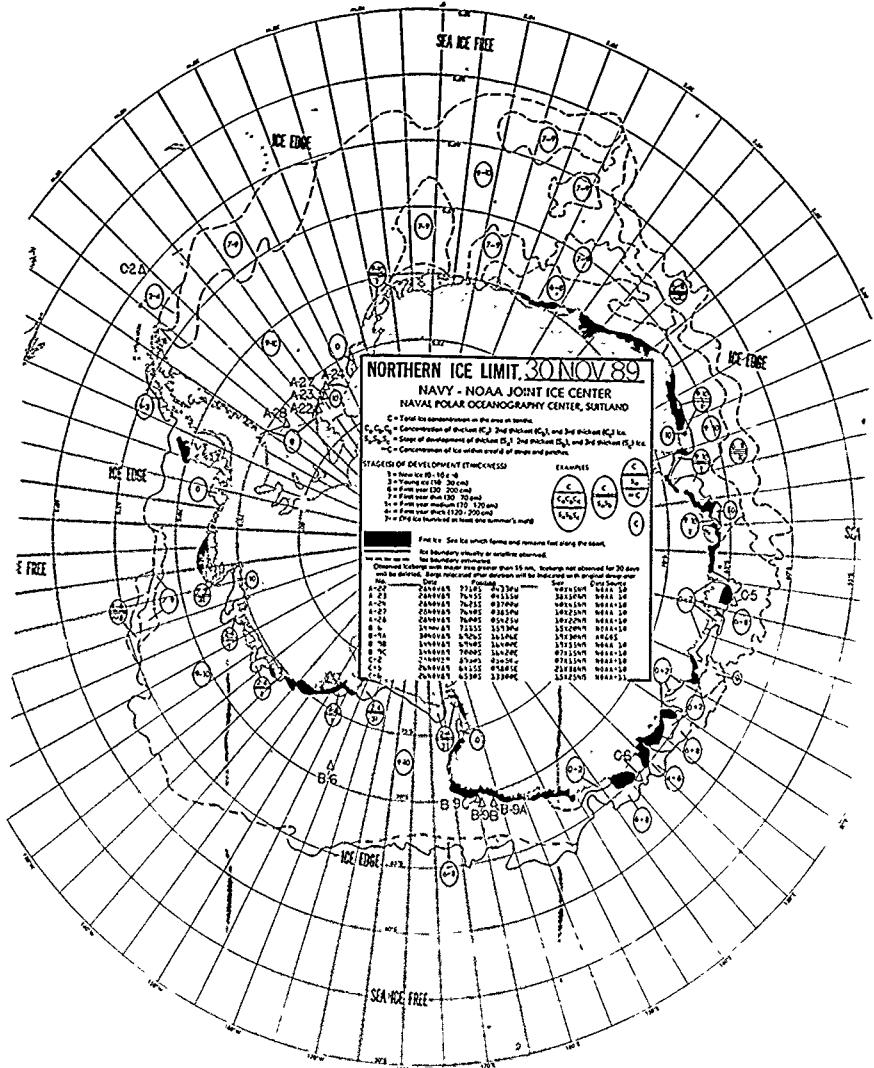


Figure 181. 30 November to 6 December 1989 ice extent

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